

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1918

VOL. XI, NO. 30

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS ADDRESS AT STATE BANQUET

Great Tribute Paid by King George to President, Who, in Reply, Refers to Amicable Discussions With British Statesmen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—Both President Wilson and King George emphasized the close unity of purpose and ideal between the United States of America and the British Empire in their speeches at the state banquet given tonight by the King in honor of the President at Buckingham Palace.

King George in welcoming President Wilson, spoke as follows: "This is an historic moment and your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly 150 years have passed since your republic began its independent life, and now, for the first time, a President of the United States is our guest in England. We welcome you to the country, whence came your ancestors, where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. We welcome you for yourself, as one whose insight, calmness and dignity in the discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you a happy union of the gifts of a scholar with those of a statesman. You came from a studious, academic, quiet life into the full stream of an arduous public life, and your deliverances have combined breadth of views and grasp of world problems, with a mastery of a lofty diction, recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own."

"You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty commonwealth, bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours and yours is also ours; and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories."

"To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes, from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake and Hampden, the days when the political life of the English stock in North America was just beginning."

"You share with us traditions of free self-government as old as Magna Charta."

"We recognize a bond of still deeper significance in the common ideas which our peoples cherish."

"First among those ideas, you value, and we value, freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be exponents and examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government, based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world. It was love of liberty, respect for law and good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the old world to join in saving it from dangers that were thickening around it and that arrayed those citizen soldiers of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in war."

"You have now come to help in building up new states amid the ruins of those that have shattered, and in laying the solid foundations of a settlement that may stand firm, because it will rest upon the content of the emancipated nationalities. You have eloquently pressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the end you have done so much to promote, by which the risk of future wars may be if possible averted, relieving the nations of the intolerable burden which the fear of war has laid upon them."

"The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you and we and the great free nations allied with us are now to enter, moved by disinterested good will and a sense of duty commensurate with the

(Continued on page four, column one)

AUSTRALIA OPPOSES RETURN OF COLONIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MELBOURNE, Vic. (Friday)—Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister, has communicated to Mr. W. M. Hughes information concerning Australia's united desire that the Pacific islands should never be returned to Germany.

PERSIA ANNULS RUSSIAN TREATIES

Decree of Council of Ministers Sets Aside Conventions and Concessions Declared to Have Been Imposed Unlawfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A decree has been issued by the Persian Government with reference to the annulling of the treaties and concessions which the former government of Russia had enacted in relation to Persia. It is signed by the Premier.

"The Council of Ministers, at their session of Saturday the fourth of Assad (Persia's solar month) which corresponds to the 18th day of the month of Shawwal 1336 (lunar month) corresponding to July 30, 1918," says the statement, "decree as follows: 'Inasmuch as the treaties, conventions and concessions which, during the last 100 years, the autocratic government of Russia and its subjects extracted from Persia, were, in their entirety, imposed either under duress, force and violence, or through illegal agencies, such as threats, tempting and inducements contrary to the well-being and advantage of the Empire and of the people of Persia, and

"Inasmuch as the great powers of the world have, from the inception of the present war, declared themselves in writing and through other agencies for observing and safeguarding the political and economic independence and sovereignty of the weak nations, and

"Inasmuch as on this account the new government of Russia (the new régime since the fall of the old régime) has for its fixed ideal and object the independence and sovereignty of all the nations, and has especially, through official and informal channels, repeatedly declared for the cancellation of the concessions and treaties which had previously been exacted from Persia, and

"Inasmuch as the aforesaid concessions, treaties and conventions have not only been secured from Persia under duress and violence and against the interests of the Empire, but those amongst them which have been exacted since the proclamation of the constitution régime in Persia, have been contrary to the very text of the Empire's constitution, and

"Inasmuch as the period of these concessions has elapsed, or that they have been executed in a very imperfect manner and against the contents of those concessions, and not only that imperfect manner of carrying them out, the definite rights of the government have been neglected, nay, they have been transferred to other parties, or that their contents have been otherwise abused and misused and made to furnish harsh political and economic pretexts contrary to the sovereignty of the government and the just needs of the nation.

"The government has therefore positively decided upon canceling and declaring null and void all the aforesaid treaties, conventions and concessions, and has decreed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs notify all the representatives and envoys of the foreign governments near the court of Persia, and likewise all the ministers and envoys of the Persian Empire near the foreign courts, of the substance of this decree, and that the Minister of Public Works, through the proper means, shall make a declaration of this order for the information of the public. This decree is on file at the Cabinet of the President of the Council of Ministers."

DUPLICITY SEEN IN PLEDGE OF TURKS

Announced Intention to Try Those Responsible for Massacres of Armenians Regarded as Mere Subterfuge to Deceive Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports have been received from Constantinople to the effect that the Ottoman Government has decided to create a general court martial for the trial of all functionaries responsible for the Armenian massacres, although most of them have fled the country with Enver Pasha and Djemal. The dispatch says also that Marshal Liman von Sanders, formerly head of the German military mission in Turkey and one of those primarily responsible for the massacres, was allowed to leave Constantinople freely.

The alleged purpose of the Turkish Government to punish those responsible for the Armenian atrocities finds no response among leading Armenians who know the Turkish character. Miran Sevaskey, representative in the United States of the Armenian national delegation, and chairman of the Armenian National Union of Armenia, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, authorizes the following statement:

"The statement published on Friday to the effect that the Ottoman Government proposes to form a court-martial for the trial and punishment of the culprits responsible for the Armenian massacres is absolutely valueless. The old and young Turks are jointly and severally responsible for the horrors perpetrated upon the Armenians. Not a Turk lifted a finger to protest against the wholesale extermination of the last section of the law-abiding, innocent and progressive element of the Ottoman Empire. Had the Central Powers won this war, the ringleaders of the Armenian butcheries, including Enver and Talaat, would have been hailed by the Turkish populace as heroes."

"The Turks are now endeavoring to ingratiate themselves with the Entente Powers, so as to gain better terms at the Peace Conference, and have sent emissaries to Europe in order to persuade the chancelleries of the allied powers that the Turks were pro-Entente and opposed to the massacres. This is fundamentally false."

"The policy of Armenian extermination dates back to the times of the Crimean War. And while Turkish statesmen were pooh-poohing western Europe with solemn declarations regarding reforms and the introduction of a constitutional form of government in Turkey, they were carrying on simultaneously a methodical expropriation and extinction of the Armenian people for the purpose of creating a Turkey for the Turks alone."

"The policy has been pursued by the different sultans, notwithstanding the pompous declarations to the contrary. And even Asmedriga, who is now in Europe to plead the cause of the tottering Turkish fabric, countenanced and approved, in 1895 and 1896, the massacres of those years organized under the great assassin, Abdul Hamid. He was then publishing a paper in Paris and airing his broad liberalism, but on his return to Constantinople he was the first to go and kiss the bloodstained hands of his imperial master, Abdul Hamid. The Armenians are firmly determined to sever every connection with Turkey."

The Armenian delegation, of which Boghos Nubar is president, has already notified the allied governments and the United States, declaring the independence of integral Armenia under the guarantees of the Allies and the United States, or the society of nations. This is the present position of the Armenian question, and from this position they cannot withdraw an inch.

"The destruction of Russia and the break-up of Turkey have placed the Armenian question on altogether a different basis. The Armenians, divided between Russia, Persia and Turkey, must be one and indivisible. As summing that 1,000,000 Armenians have been butchered by the Turks, there are left about 1,500,000 Armenians in what was before the Turkish Empire, plus 2,000,000 Armenians in Russia and Persia, so that in the Armenian state there will be approximately 3,500,000 left. Greece, at the time of her emancipation in 1830, did not contain more than 500,000 Greeks, and still the powers recognized Greece and her right to independence. And the United States of America, when they severed relations with America, did not contain more than 4,000,000 people, and covered far greater area than the Armenians are now claiming for themselves."

"The Armenians have won their right to recognition, not only by the sufferings they have endured, but by the actual service they have rendered the allied cause in the Mesopotamian campaign and in the Caucasus, and in France and Palestine. The Armenian committee in the United States alone sent 3000 volunteers to Palestine."

"On the hypothesis that the report of an intended trial of the Turkish culprits is true, and it is seriously to be doubted, the Armenians cannot have any trust in justice being meted out by Turkish judges, who were themselves either actual participants in the Armenian massacres or were in sympathy with them. Any such trial should be presided over by allied and American representatives. Otherwise

it will be a mockery and a denial and travesty of justice."

"None of the authors of the massacres of 1915 and 1916 has ever been punished. On the contrary, the promoters of these massacres have been honored and decorated. So that from all these facts it appears quite obvious that this publication of a purpose to try the culprits is intended to deceive the Allies and deceive public opinion in America, and all for the purpose of gaining easier and more advantageous terms in the Peace Conference."

SERIOUS STRIKES IN THE SILESIAN MINES

Berlin Papers Report That Large Industries Will Be at a Standstill Unless Supplied With Coal in the Near Future

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau NEW YORK, New York—Although official announcement has not yet been made, this bureau is in a position to state that China's delegation to the conference is practically chosen. Three probable members of it are in Paris now, another will leave New York for Paris on Monday, the fifth is due in New York from Seattle on Sunday or Monday.

The probable members of China's delegation, none of whom, it can be stated, expect to be deprived of their right to be heard in the discussions relating to readjustment of the world's affairs, are as follows: Lu Cheng-shiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. He will probably be chairman of the delegation and it is declared that China's selection of her own foreign minister to lead her delegates illustrates the importance which the Chinese Republic attaches to their tasks at the peace table.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States. Hoo Wei Teh, Chinese Minister to Paris.

Sao-Ko Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Wei Sun Tsoo, formerly representing China at The Hague and in 1912 chief secretary in the Chinese Kou Wu Yuan, a department similar to the United States Department of State.

Dr. Koo, Hoo Wei Teh and Sao-Ko Alfred Sze already are in Paris. Lu Cheng-shiang left Seattle for New York on Dec. 25. Wei Sun Tsoo has been in New York for several days and sails for Europe on Monday on the Baltic.

This bureau can state further that the attitude of Japan toward China, especially with reference to Kiaochow, as illustrative of Japan's peaceful penetration into Chinese territory, will be one of the paramount questions brought before the Peace Conference by the Chinese delegation. It has been learned that in well-informed Chinese circles Japan's present control of Kiaochow is not regarded in the same light with which Japanese opinion views it. Chinese leaders, it is apparent, are inclined to regard Japan's relation to Kiaochow as a trusteeship. One Chinese official, in reply to a question as to Kiaochow, recently told this bureau:

"As you all know, Kiaochow was taken from us by the Germans in violation of all principles of justice. Kiaochow is now in the hands of the Allies. Its return to China would constitute an act of justice."

Pressed further to define what he meant by saying that Kiaochow was in the hands of the Allies, this informant said: "I would rather say the Allies. Japan took Kiaochow during this war on behalf of the Allies. I should regard Japan as a custodian or trustee for the Allies."

Whether Japan regards her control of Kiaochow in this light is considered to be a question. It will be remembered that some time ago a Japanese publicist, who disclaims any official right to speak for Japan, told this bureau that the reason why Japan could not give Kiaochow back to China at once, before the close of the war, and in anticipation of possible action toward that end by the Peace Conference, was that the Chinese at present were not competent to control Kiaochow themselves, and that it was Japan's duty, therefore, to retain that control.

This, it is pointed out, would not indicate that Japan considered herself as holding Kiaochow as a trustee, nor is there any indication, it is said, among the Chinese that they do not resent both Japan's retention of Kiaochow and her expansion of her territorial interests in China during the war. Chinese leaders say that the Chinese people do not like such expansion and that the entrance of outside interests, including capital, into China, should not in any way be for purposes even resembling exploitation, but for mutual benefit of both parties, the outsider and the Chinaman.

It is probable, therefore, that the question of Kiaochow as it develops at the Peace Conference, will result in discussion possibly leading to a definition of the extent to which outsiders may go in entering China, with special reference to Japan's relations with China, as seen and readjusted with regard for the permanent peace of the Far East and of the world.

It will be remembered also that the Japanese publicist quoted above also emphasized his belief that the Chinese were not competent to manage their own affairs with relation to control of Kiaochow. The publicist said that the policy of the Allies had been one of treating China as "a spoiled child"; when asked if he meant that in contradistinction to Japan's policy of treating her as a "spanked child," he answered in the affirmative. It is known that such an opinion of the duty of outside nations toward China is not relished by the Chinese themselves. They went into the war, they say, for the cause of justice. What they expect from the Peace Conference is justice, and it can be said that the return of Kiaochow to China as an act of justice will very likely be one of the chief points urged by the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference.

CHINA SELECTS PEACE DELEGATION

Minister of Foreign Affairs Is Likely to Be Chairman and Representatives in Various Capitals Other Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau NEW YORK, New York—Although official announcement has not yet been made, this bureau is in a position to state that China's delegation to the conference is practically chosen. Three probable members of it are in Paris now, another will leave New York for Paris on Monday, the fifth is due in New York from Seattle on Sunday or Monday.

The probable members of China's delegation, none of whom, it can be stated, expect to be deprived of their right to be heard in the discussions relating to readjustment of the world's affairs, are as follows: Lu Cheng-shiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. He will probably be chairman of the delegation and it is declared that China's selection of her own foreign minister to lead her delegates illustrates the importance which the Chinese Republic attaches to their tasks at the peace table.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States. Hoo Wei Teh, Chinese Minister to Paris.

Sao-Ko Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Wei Sun Tsoo, formerly representing China at The Hague and in 1912 chief secretary in the Chinese Kou Wu Yuan, a department similar to the United States Department of State.

Dr. Koo, Hoo Wei Teh and Sao-Ko Alfred Sze already are in Paris. Lu Cheng-shiang left Seattle for New York on Dec. 25. Wei Sun Tsoo has been in New York for several days and sails for Europe on Monday on the Baltic.

This bureau can state further that the attitude of Japan toward China, especially with reference to Kiaochow, as illustrative of Japan's peaceful penetration into Chinese territory, will be one of the paramount questions brought before the Peace Conference by the Chinese delegation. It has been learned that in well-informed Chinese circles Japan's present control of Kiaochow is not regarded in the same light with which Japanese opinion views it. Chinese leaders, it is apparent, are inclined to regard Japan's relation to Kiaochow as a trusteeship. One Chinese official, in reply to a question as to Kiaochow, recently told this bureau:

"As you all know, Kiaochow was taken from us by the Germans in violation of all principles of justice. Kiaochow is now in the hands of the Allies. Its return to China would constitute an act of justice."

Pressed further to define what he meant by saying that Kiaochow was in the hands of the Allies, this informant said: "I would rather say the Allies. Japan took Kiaochow during this war on behalf of the Allies. I should regard Japan as a custodian or trustee for the Allies."

Whether Japan regards her control of Kiaochow in this light is considered to be a question. It will be remembered that some time ago a Japanese publicist, who disclaims any official right to speak for Japan, told this bureau that the reason why Japan could not give Kiaochow back to China at once, before the close of the war, and in anticipation of possible action toward that end by the Peace Conference, was that the Chinese at present were not competent to control Kiaochow themselves, and that it was Japan's duty, therefore, to retain that control.

This, it is pointed out, would not indicate that Japan considered herself as holding Kiaochow as a trustee, nor is there any indication, it is said, among the Chinese that they do not resent both Japan's retention of Kiaochow and her expansion of her territorial interests in China during the war. Chinese leaders say that the Chinese people do not like such expansion and that the entrance of outside interests, including capital, into China, should not in any way be for purposes even resembling exploitation, but for mutual benefit of both parties, the outsider and the Chinaman.

It is probable, therefore, that the question of Kiaochow as it develops at the Peace Conference, will result in discussion possibly leading to a definition of the extent to which outsiders may go in entering China, with special reference to Japan's relations with China, as seen and readjusted with regard for the permanent peace of the Far East and of the world.

It will be remembered also that the Japanese publicist quoted above also emphasized his belief that the Chinese were not competent to manage their own affairs with relation to control of Kiaochow. The publicist said that the policy of the Allies had been one of treating China as "a spoiled child"; when asked if he meant that in contradistinction to Japan's policy of treating her as a "spanked child," he answered in the affirmative. It is known that such an opinion of the duty of outside nations toward China is not relished by the Chinese themselves. They went into the war, they say, for the cause of justice. What they expect from the Peace Conference is justice, and it can be said that the return of Kiaochow to China as an act of justice will very likely be one of the chief points urged by the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MELBOURNE, Vic. (Friday)—The Commonwealth Government will carry out the full shipbuilding program, which includes the building of 26 steel vessels.

LORD ROBERT CECIL WRITES ON LEAGUE

British Delegate in Charge of Peace League Questions Tells How the Society of Nations Should Assist Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—The correspondence which has passed between Mr. J. H. Thomas, the labor leader, and Lord Robert Cecil on the subject of a League of Nations, has been placed at the disposal of the press. It was Mr. J. H. Thomas who broached the subject in a letter, which reads as follows:

"My dear Lord Robert. There is a very important matter I desire to write to you about, but, in doing so, I desire first of all to offer my sincere congratulations on your appointment to take charge of the League of Nations questions at the forthcoming Peace Conference."

"Those of us who have been working for this ideal, are more than satisfied at the selection, as we know how earnestly you have devoted yourself to this most important subject. 'Now I think you ought to know that there is a feeling existing, and which I myself share, that strenuous efforts are being made not only to minimize, but also to hamper, the League of Nations project, as is evidenced by the military gentlemen who referred to it as 'the League of Nations nonsense.'"

"Events of the past four years have proved many things, but nothing so clearly as the fact that war brings in its train, even to the victors, suffering and misery such as nothing can adequately compensate, and, unless we succeed in establishing a League of Nations, a league of free peoples bound together to prevent wars as far as possible in future—then, whilst the magnificent sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors and the fortitude of our men and women at home have enabled us to win a military victory, it will be barren of results."

"I am sure you will understand and appreciate my object in writing to you so candidly on this matter. I can assure you that no section of the people in this country will give you more hearty cooperation and support in your efforts to reestablish a League of Nations than the great labor movement of which I am proud to be a member."

Lord Robert Cecil replied as follows: "My dear Mr. Thomas, I am extremely obliged to you for your letter of the 21st, and for all you are good enough to say in it about myself. As you know, I am no longer a member of the government, and have no right to declare its policy or intentions. But, speaking for myself, I cordially agree with your estimate of the importance of a League of Nations. Its establishment is, I am convinced, vital to the future of civilization."

"Another war such as we have gone through, and Europe would relapse into barbarism. Nor is it only for the prevention of war, when actually threatened, that a League of Nations is required. If it is to be a really effective instrument of peace, it will have many other functions. It will have to consider the difficult question of international disarmament. It must protect the smaller states, particularly those which are to be called into being by the peace. Directly, or through a mandatory, it must give assistance to those nationalities which cannot yet stand alone. It must safeguard from oppression and exploitation, races which are unable to defend themselves."

"Products essential to the welfare and prosperity of mankind must, by its agency, be made available for all. Certain localities of international importance must be placed expressly under the tutelage of the league. International rivers and railways, traffic by sea or air, postal telegraphic and radiographic communications, sanitation, and above all, labor conditions all over the world, can only be dealt with satisfactorily by such a body."

"Finally, it will be the organ for a periodic review of obsolete treaties, which have been the cause of so much international friction in times past. 'For this policy to be successfully inaugurated, we shall require not an ordinary treaty of peace, with a few clauses added to bring into existence a League of Nations, but a settlement, every line of which is inspired by the League of Nations' spirit."

"That is no light undertaking. You say that there is a feeling that, 'strenuous efforts are being made to minimize and hamper the League of Nations project.' I do not doubt it, though I have not seen much evidence of it in this country. One thing is certain: if the British people show they are in earnest in pressing forward this reform, they will carry it through as they have carried through many another scheme for freedom and improvement of mankind. We have a splendid opportunity and a noble cause—the cause of Christianity itself. Let us not be weary in well-doing."

BOLSHEVIST POLICY IS TO EXTERMINATE THE BOURGEOISIE

Rationing Orders Reveal Lenin's Deliberate Plan of Keeping Food From Intelligentsia—Designs Upon Other Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. Copyright, 1918, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Towards the end of March, 1917, Lenin, then as now dictator of Russia, for Trotsky was even then passing into the buffoon of the movement, issued to his agents in Europe a circular letter. In that letter there was traced in careful detail the whole program of the Bolshevik Government as it has been since worked out. This fact is sufficient in itself to prove that the terrorism of last year has not been inspired, and cannot be excused, by any counter-revolutionary propaganda, but is based on a carefully evolved plan for extermination of the intelligentsia in Russia, and particularly the bourgeoisie.

If there were any doubt about this, it could be found in the rationing instructions, which were later issued by the Bolshevik Party. In these instructions, the population was divided into four classes. Those to be considered first were the workmen. The second class consisted of small clerks. The third class were professors who were separated from the bourgeoisie, who formed the fourth class, in an endeavor to make use of their ability in favor of the Bolshevik propaganda. As for the bourgeoisie, its hideous phrase was summed up in the brutal phrase of Lenin's, that they should have bread enough to prevent them from forgetting its smell, and that was all. It is indeed the policy of Lenin to destroy the bourgeois class entirely.

Persecution has been resorted to without stint; terrorism has been let loose without check; but the bourgeoisie still remain, and the only way in which to bring about their extermination is through starvation. As a consequence, the ultimate argument of want of bread is being resorted to, and it is coolly and deliberately calculated that by springing the bourgeois population of the great towns will have ceased to exist. In this way, the great anarchistic revolution will, it is hoped, prevail; but much will depend, Lenin openly avowed, on the success of his campaign in Germany. Lenin is unquestionably a genius in his own peculiar way. The money he took from the government of the Kaiser to exploit the Russian revolution, he is now using with interest to exploit the Bolshevik revolution in Germany.

On the success or failure of this revolution he frankly grounds his hopes of success. If he is successful here, he will then make an effort to sweep the Scandinavian countries on the north, and the Latin countries to the south and west. Then will come the turn of the British Empire and of America. He is, in short, a sort of political Timur the Tartar, whose hope of success lies in rapid movements undertaken without any effort to secure his ground as he advances. He argues by a whirlwind campaign, which will reduce civilization to ashes before the human mind has power to halt and consider what it is doing. It is this that has been the mainspring of his local campaign of terrorism.

His agents have scattered money wholesale in countries to which they have been accredited, but he has been wise enough not to rely solely upon corruption, but has chosen fanatics as his corruptors. It is this which accounts for the honor rooted in dishonor of the extraordinary propaganda, which has been carried out in certain organs of the allied press, in an attempt to whitewash Bolshevism. The men who have been made use of are being hypnotized into belief in the statements they are making, and hypnotized partly mentally and partly by appeal to their cupidity. This accounts for the efforts to belittle the executions in Petrograd. Executions in Petrograd were officially returned as 510, and it is as 510 that they figure in the inspired Bolshevik communications to the allied press.

In point of fact, 1300 people were killed outright. Not in street fighting. Not even as a result of drum-head court-martials, but by the simple process of seizing them in their houses and shooting them incontinently. The difference between 510 and 1300 lies in the fact that the official returns omitted over 400 executions in Kronstadt and 300 in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. As an example of how these executions were carried out a single incident will suffice. One night the local soviet descended upon a certain street and arrested all men over 25. Some 60 persons taken in this way were marched to the nearest blank wall and shot without ceremony. When the wife of a local soviet was applied to to protect one of these perfectly innocent men, she replied, after inquiries, that, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, he had been included among the others.

The brutality and callousness of these executions is an illustration of the hatred of the bourgeoisie. Even the press is represented as a bourgeois interest, for which no necessity exists. No paper, not even the most advanced socialist one is permitted to be issued. The only document which is

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 28, 1918

Business and Finance	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations	9
Low Prices for Copper Shares	9
Dividends Declared	9
Financial World Affairs Reviewed	9
Public Utility Earnings	9
United Fruit Co.'s Prosperity	9
Railway Earnings	9
Editorials	Page 14
Commercialized Germanism	14
The State and the Liquor Traffic	14
The Direct Primary in New York	14
Letters and Letter Carriers	14
Notes and Comments	14
General News	14
Persia Annuls Russian Treaties and Concessions	14
Lord Robert Cecil Writes on League	14
Bolshevik Policy Is to Exterminate the Bourgeoisie	14
Serious Strikes in the Silesian Mines	14
President Wilson Delivers Address at State Banquet	14
Armenians Charge Turks With Attempt to Deceive Entente	14
China Selects Peace Conference Delegation	14
Russia Looks to Allies for Help	14
Canadian Liquor Case Continues	14
Appeal for Peace on Wilson Terms	14
French Policy on Russia Criticized	14
Socialist Trial at Chicago	14
Resolution in Congress Urges League of Nations	14
United States Navy's Work With the Grand Fleet Primary	14
Return of Troops to United States	14
Residences for Scottish Schools	14

French Mission's Australian Visit	Page 6
Cleveland to Vote on New Terminal	6
Premier's Views on Land Reforms	6
London Welcomes Prisoners of War	6
Abuses of Law Laid to the People	6
Cancellation of United States War Contracts	6
Shipping Lines Resume Traffic	6
Labor Party Asks Support of Socialists	6
Illustrations	6
Prince Lvoff	6
Leon Trotsky	6
Nicholas Lenin	6
Downing Street, London	6
Thanksgiving in the Navy	6
Newport Harbor	6
Letters	Page 3
Middlemen and Food Prices (Alton E. Briggs)	3
Music	Page 12
Hope-Jones Ideas in Organ Building	12
English, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis and Cincinnati Notes	12
Music in Chicago	12
Special Articles	12
Something About Lecoq	12
Thanksgiving Day in the Navy	12
Sporting	Page 8
Discuss Changes in Athletic System	8
College Chess Opens With The Surprises Come in Tennis Play	8
The Home Forum	Page 13
Peace Conference	13
King Alfred and Education	13

German Professors' Document	Page 10
Question of German Ships	10
General D'Esperey's Journey	10
Turks Reported Aggressive Again	10
Projected Constitution	10
Excerpt Published Regarding Plan to Be Submitted to German Assembly	10
Washington, District of Columbia	10
From the German press of recent date which has been received here the State Department makes public the excerpt from the 'Vossische' of last Saturday, outlining the projected constitution to be submitted to the German National Assembly, as follows:	10
'Head of government will be elected President whose powers will be about half way between constitutional rights of American President and King of England. This President will form strictly parliamentary cabinet, thus differing from American system. Upper house filled with representatives of various federated republics will be formed which will correspond roughly to American Senate and will have more legislative than executive powers. Federal government will be strongly centralized without abridging sovereignty of states which will retain control of certain cultural, economic and social fields. Railroads, military establishment, customs, posts and telegraphs and taxation will be federal. There will be approximately 14 or 15 republics in the federation.'	10
From the Tageliche Rundschau of Dec. 21 is taken this statement:	10
'We learn manufacture of ammunition in Germany on the old scale will cease Dec. 31. Only factories now making ammunition are those which couldn't stop work without greatly swelling army of unemployed.'	10
Question of German Ships	10
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—Le Matin has reason for believing that Spain is favorably inclined toward an agreement with the Allies, whereby German and Austrian ships interned in Spanish ports could be utilized.	10
General D'Esperey's Journey	10
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—The Echo de Paris states that Gen. Franchet d'Esperey has been summoned to Paris to confer with the French government on Near Eastern questions arising from the occupation of Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish territories, and some Russian ports.	10
German Professors' Document	10
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that 167 German professors in all parts of the country have signed a document protesting on historical grounds against France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.	10
The protest declares that the people of Alsace have been German for more than 1500 years, and maintains that if Alsace is not to remain German it must be free, like Switzerland.	10
Turks Reported Aggressive Again	10
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—Information received from Turkey coincides with previous reports that in outlying districts Turkish agitators are stirring up the mob against the Allies, and are urging a fresh massacre of Armenians, many of whom have already been affected by this new agitation.	10
The reports state that a mob is being secretly armed for the massacre of Armenians and the Arabs friendly to the Allies.	10

Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that 67 German professors in all parts of the country have signed a document protesting on historical grounds against France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

The protest declares that the people of Alsace have been German for more than 1500 years, and maintains that if Alsace is not to remain German it must be free, like Switzerland.

TURKS REPORTED AGGRESSIVE AGAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Information received from Turkey coincides with previous reports that in restive districts Turkish agitators are stirring up the mob against the Allies, and are urging a fresh massacre of Armenians, many of whom have already been affected by this new agitation.

The reports state that a mob is being secretly armed for the massacre of Armenians and the Arabs friendly to the Allies.

ever taken from the press is the ordinary Bolshevik official gazette, in which the decrees of the movement are published. In order to find executioners for such an administration, Lenin has resorted to Letts who, with Chinese, form the backbone of the new army. This army consists of some 700,000 men, 70 per cent of whom would probably desert the very moment they found themselves exposed to a real and properly equipped army. The only part of it which could be relied upon to fight is the Letts and the Chinese. But of the Letts, there are certainly less than 20,000, and of the Chinese, probably not more than 30,000.

Men of these two nations are the pirate crews of the ship of state. Fight they must, because the Letts dare not go back to their villages, for fear of the villagers themselves, whilst the Chinese have no hope of recrossing the Chinese border without being exterminated. The rest of the army has been enlisted chiefly by the inducement of food. It is better, the Russian concludes, to enlist and survive, than to refuse to enlist and starve. The weak point of the army is unquestionably its lack of munitions. Artillery it has practically none, nor has it any means of obtaining any. One source of great guns would be the French munition works, established at Zaritsin on the mouth of the Volga. But even if Lenin should succeed in holding Zaritsin, he will be hopelessly handicapped for want of raw material.

It is for this reason that the key to the situation lies in the opinion of non-Bolshevik Russia, in the blockade of Russia, more particularly from the east, west and south. For the moment Lenin has great hopes of obtaining raw material from the Ukraine. So long as Skoropadsky was Prime Minister in Ukraine, he had no hope of this, but the recent exchange of Skoropadsky for Petlura has brought about a great change. Petlura, though not nominally Bolshevik, is considered to be Bolshevik at heart, and



Prince Lvoff

First president of Russian revolutionary government who discusses the best methods of combating Bolshevism.

care of. The information, which comes from Baltic sources, says that the demand for food in Lembre, Riga and Reval by the fugitives is causing a great shortage.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION RETURNS IN SCOTLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday)—The result of the Scottish universities' polling, announced today, shows that the two Coalition Unionists and the Coalition Liberal, who was specially representing teachers and was the second on the poll, were returned for three seats, the figures being: Sir Watson Cheyne, Coalition Unionist, 3719, Mr. D. M. Cowan, Coalition Liberal 3499, Sir Henry Craik, Coalition Unionist 3286, Dr. P. MacDonald, Labor, polled 1581, and Prof. W. R. Smith, Independent, 850. The registered electorate numbers 27,322.

Sir Henry Craik has been member for Glasgow and Aberdeen universities as a Conservative since 1906, and is the son of the Rev. James Craik, who was moderator of the General Assembly, Church of Scotland. He was educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford. He is the author of several works on history and biography. He was secretary of the Scottish Education Department from 1885 to 1904.

Sir Watson Cheyne joined the last Parliament as a Coalition member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews in 1917. He has been president of the Royal College of Surgeons and took part in the South African campaign.

Mr. Dugald McColg Cowan, M. A., of Glasgow, has been headmaster of a large primary and secondary school, and has taken part in other spheres of educational activity.



Leon Trotsky

Colleague of Lenin, who is described as the buffoon of Bolshevism

DECISION UPHOLDS HEARST NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—The temporary stay issued on an order to show cause, in the action brought by John G. Williamson, a newsdealer, has been dissolved by Justice Benedict in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Mr. Williamson refused to sell Hearst papers, and Park Commissioner Harman advertised for bids for Williamson's concessions for his stands on park property. Williamson entered a motion to show cause, contending that if he were the successful bidder he would be compelled to sell all papers, against his wish. He also procured a stay. The order to dissolve the temporary stay permits the commissioner to advertise for bids.

MISTREATMENT ALLEGED
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Belgian civilians deported to Germany for industrial purposes were treated the same as prisoners of war, a Belgian Government announcement here declares.

RUSSIA LOOKS TO ALLIES FOR HELP

Prince Lvoff, in an Interview, Emphasizes the Need for Immediate Intervention to Overthrow the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Prince Lvoff, who was the first president of the Russian revolutionary government, is now in Paris, together with many other distinguished Russians, with the object of discussing the situation in their country and especially Bolshevism and the best methods of combating what the Prince described as the most serious menace to civilization. In the course of an interesting conversation in the Russian Embassy with a special representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Prince Lvoff emphasized the seriousness of the situation in Russia.

Russia, that is, real Russia, he declared, is still entirely one with the Entente Powers. These powers, he continued, became allies not merely for the purposes of war, but to insure the future safety and welfare of humanity. The war, the Prince declared emphatically, is not over; Germanism is not yet destroyed. "Don't forget," the Prince went on, "that Russia is the prey of Germany. Germany has upon Russia as her colony the direction in which she intends to expand. The war will surely continue but in a different form, for Germanism checked in the west is now striving to spread toward the east. It is not sufficiently clearly recognized that through Bolshevism Germanism is now stronger than ever in Russia. There is no peace yet and for any of the powers to think that the purposes for which their armies have been fighting have been achieved would be the greatest mistake."

While discussing this question, Prince Lvoff showed how intensely the situation affected him, and, continuing, he explained how Russia was now standing alone against Germanism and Bolshevism. The Bolsheviks, he said, constituted a diminutive fraction of the people in Russia, and he wished to emphasize the fact that the whole of real Russia is against them. "You see," the Prince said, "with a depth of feeling difficult to convey, 'the Bolsheviks are merely able to assert themselves because they have possession of the chief centers of Russia and thus are able to tyrannize the people. The Bolsheviks have no democratic ideals; all they can do is destroy. They started in Russia, because there the soil was good, and from thence it is their intention to spread by revolutionary means throughout the world."

"The Bolsheviks can do nothing but destroy. They have no interest in the people or the peasants, their sole object being to produce revolution and destruction everywhere. So long as this dangerous condition remains, the urgent necessity for intervention by the Entente Powers remains, and until Russia is freed it cannot be said that the war against Germany is over."

Asked for details regarding the method of intervention, Prince Lvoff maintained that the Allies must occupy the principal centers. "The Bolsheviks," he went on, "are only able to maintain a reign of terror because they control transportation, railway stations, and the telegraph. Each regiment also has a company of Chinese and Letts, who are responsible for the wholesale butchering."

Regarding the army, the Prince explained that artillerymen, for instance, are paid five hundred rubles of valueless paper money daily and then when expected to fight they disappear. Opposed as the people are to the Bolsheviks they are powerless, since the latter can disband troops and machine guns in any direction to quell opposition, hence the importance of the Allies occupying central positions and so affording the Russian people safe centers around which to gather.

"I know the Bolsheviks from my experience in prisons," continued Prince Lvoff. "They are ignorant, but not fanatics. They cannot rule, they can only destroy. They have no sense of organization, and the fact that I am alive today is largely due to the steps I took when in prison to organize not only the prisoners but the guard itself, even cooking and providing the necessary food."

"Remember," the Prince said with deep emotion, "in Russia at present all is destroyed. All Russia at present is said to be in prison. You know how small is the percentage of educated persons among the Russian people. The Bolsheviks have been careful to arrest and even slaughter the educated classes with the result that the people have no one to lead them. Nevertheless, the real spirit of Russia is right and the people only await the first indications of established authority, around which they will willingly rally. They know Bolshevism is an evil, but are without the means of opposing it."

"That is why I maintain the responsibility resting upon the Entente Powers is so stupendous. More must be done, and that quickly, to enable Russia to save herself. Where would the Entente Powers be now had Russia not fought as she did fight at the commencement of the war? Might it not be said also that if the revolution in Russia had not occurred America might not have entered the war?"

"I believe," he continued, "that a greater alliance than has ever been witnessed in history is necessary now and the chief aim of that alliance must be to save Russia. Remember, Russia represented one-sixth part of the world and cannot be ignored. If Bolshevism is not crushed in Russia it will spread and become a world menace."

"Regarding intervention, don't think large armies are necessary, for the Bolsheviks are a small party and to

exterminate them no large number of allied troops will be required. Don't let the people confuse Bolshevism with Socialism, for they have nothing in common.

"Bolshevism is a terrible scourge, containing no element of good. President Wilson declared the world must be made safe for democracy, and you must not misunderstand me when I say that if only half measures are taken the Allies will be playing into the hands of the Bolsheviks rather than affording the support so urgently necessary for Russia."

Prince Lvoff closed a long and interesting conversation by stating in a most serious tone that the world will never be safe for democracy until Russia has been freed.

APPEAL FOR PEACE ON WILSON TERMS

Society of Friends Addresses Message to Ministers and Peace Delegates on Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Society of Friends has addressed messages to the King's ministers and British delegates to the Peace Conference, and to President Wilson. The letter reads: "We thank God for the stand we believe you are making for a fuller expression of the spirit of Christ in international affairs. We believe your task in the forthcoming conference is essentially a spiritual one, and we desire to support you in it by prayer and faith."

"A new order, based on generous trust and true reconciliation, expressed in a federation of free disarmed peoples, working through open diplomacy and on unbroken circulation of trust, is the hope of countless common men and women like ourselves."

The message to the King's ministers and peace delegates expresses sympathy in the great responsibility they have on their shoulders, adding, "We believe the terms laid down by President Wilson, and accepted, with stated modifications, by the allied governments, are now a basis for a true peace. Upon these terms the Central Powers have surrendered. The honor of our government and, through it, of our nation, is involved in the loyal fulfillment of your engagements."

PERUVIAN TRADE PROJECT PROMOTED

NEW YORK, New York—To promote trade relations between this country and Peru, the Federal Reserve Board has announced that the Peruvian Government has agreed to establish an exchange fund of \$15,000,000 to pay for purchases of commodities made by our merchants in Peru.

It was stated that United States importers could secure such exchange by depositing through their banks with the Federal Reserve Bank of this city to the credit of the Junta De Vigilancia De La Emision De Cheques Circulares, the sum of \$5, plus 1 1/2 cents for each Peruvian pound, also a commission of 1-20th of 1 per cent and cable charges.

It is understood that other South American banks will enter into similar exchange relations with financial institutions of this country.

CANADIAN LIQUOR CASE CONTINUES

Former Prohibition Commissioner of British Columbia Sent to Jail in Contempt of Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—W. C. Findlay, former Prohibition Commissioner, was committed to jail for contempt of court on Friday, having persisted in his refusal to answer any questions at the government inquiry into his alleged illegal transactions in the liquor traffic until the charge against him had been disposed of in the criminal court. He was arrested on a charge of importing a carload of whisky into the province in violation of order-in-council of the government. The inquiry is being held by Justice Clement. The government, the People's Prohibition Party of British Columbia and the Hotel Men's Association are all represented by counsel. The chief evidence at Friday's hearing was furnished by A. B. McNeil, a government auditor.

Mr. McNeil testified that the former commissioner had a private warehouse to which the carload lot that caused his arrest and other consignments were delivered and from which distribution was effected. He also stated that 105 cases of whisky, with every distinguishing mark removed, were shipped to the government liquor stores, but that the chief vendor, a Mr. Urquhart, was instructed that they were sent by the Western Canada Liquor Company.

That there was no system of book-keeping worthy the name and that a proper system had been installed in the government liquor stores only since Dec. 1, also was testified to by the auditor. He further said that a pile of permits for importation of liquor, signed in blank by Findlay, had been discovered when the deputy attorney-general superseded him.

There was no filing system for letters, the witness stated, and the only way to find out what purchases of liquor had been made by the former commissioner was to examine the invoices, as no book of entry seemed to have been kept.

Mr. McNeil also told of one case of whisky being sold without affidavit or prescription, the purchaser being G. L. Courteney, manager of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

PROPOSALS BY POALE ZION CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Resolutions providing for the regulation of immigration to the proposed Jewish Republic of Palestine and for the country's political, industrial and economic relations, were adopted by the Poale Zion convention in session here on Friday. The resolutions urge that the new republic be affiliated with the proposed League of Nations and express the hope that England will allow the Jews to establish their own government in Palestine.

The resolutions provide for the rehabilitation of Palestine through a co-operative form of government and direct that the immigration shall be under the supervision of a national organization to which emigrants shall pay a certain sum in order to become members of the co-operative governmental system. It was suggested in the resolution that emigrants be compelled to remain in the new state for at least two years and that Hebrew

and Yiddish be the recognized languages. The Poale Zion, or Jewish Workingmen's Party in the United States, was requested to raise among its members a fund to be deposited in a bank in Palestine to expedite the work of settlement.

BANKS COERCED BY PRO-GERMAN PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—That the banks of Milwaukee were coerced, in 1915, by pro-German newspapers into refusing to take part in the allied war loan being floated in the United States, while at least two banks handled large issues of German imperial notes, has developed as the result of information disclosed through the records of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association.

When the Anglo-French loan was proposed, The Milwaukee Free Press, recently purchased and suspended by Arthur Brisbane, printed violent editorials attacking it. There were hints of "runs" on banks in various parts of the country that aided the loan. The pressure became so great that the clearing house met on Sept. 20, 1915, to consider the attitude of bankers toward the loan. A statement was drawn up for the press, saying that no bank had been asked to take part in the loan, nor would they take part in this or any war loan. Many of the banks objected to the words, which had been forwarded in a statement by the pro-German element, pledging the banks not to take part in future war loans, but they were finally induced to sign. No allied bonds were ever sold in this city through the banks.

J. W. P. Lombard, president of the Clearing House Association, says that the story of the meeting as made public is substantially correct, and Arthur Lindsay, vice-president of the Marine National Bank, further verifies it. "The plain facts are that the banks were bulldozed by The Free Press and other elements of the city," said a banker who asked that his name be withheld.

AWARDS FOR GARDENS

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In making the awards for the past season's garden competition among employees of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Supt. L. D. Burlingame stated that about 750 gardens, embracing between 35 and 40 acres of land, were cultivated during the season. The total valuation of crops is placed at more than \$10,600. More than 500 bushels of potatoes were raised, 150 bushels of beans, two tons of turnips, 1 1/2 tons of carrots, 2 1/2 tons of parsnips and miscellaneous crops.

CAMP WHEELER DISCHARGES

MACON, Georgia—Over 12,000 men have been discharged from Camp Wheeler since the demobilization began, and there are now only about 3700 men left, 700 of whom will be turned back into civil life as quickly as possible. About 600 of the discharged soldiers have asked the local branch of the United States Labor Bureau to get positions for them.

REDUCE COAL BILLS

20% or more
Our device has proven its efficiency on over 1500 heating plants in Res. appts., buildings, stores, churches, etc., in Chicago.

10 Days' Free Trial
\$20 (installed)
\$100 to \$400

Phone or write for information and list of users.
Franklin 3474.
Green Fuel Saving Co.,
325 W. Lake St., Chicago

Good territory open to reliable men.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8
Boston Symphony Orchestra
HENRI RABAUD, Conductor
Soloist—MISCHA LEVITZKI—Piano
Single Tickets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 (plus war tax)
Season Tickets—Good locations available

Monday, Dec. 30, at 2:30
Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 8
Programme Devoted to Music of Thanksgiving and Patriotism
Celebrating the Close of the Year of Victory
ORCHESTRA—CHORUS—ORGAN
Tickets now on sale, \$1 to \$2.50

THEATRICAL

CORT Theatre, W. 45th St., N. Y. City
8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Ullio!" "ere's a 'n!
MR. & MRS. COBURN
Present
The
Better Ole
HOLLIS
STREET THEATRE
BOSTON
Monday MATS.
Jan. 6 & Sat.

Everything AT THE NEW YORK Hippodrome
MAT. DAILY
BEST SEATS
Kresin's
at 8:15

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 58th St., New York. Phone Col. 9300.
Evens. 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15.
REMARKABLE COMIC OPERA SUCCESS!
Today Matinee and Tonight
Mikado



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Bain

Nikolai Lenin

Real instigator of Bolshevik methods

Lenin believes that he will be sufficiently benevolent to supply Bolshevism with raw material, which is essential to its success.

When a moderate Russian is asked for a solution of the problem, he sums it up at once in terms of blockade. Rigorous blockade, he declares, will, in the very necessity of things, cause the collapse of the Bolshevik movement, and then a stable government can be reestablished. Curiously enough, if anyone turns to Lenin, the verdict is very much the same. Bolshevism, Lenin makes no pretense, is between Scylla and Charybdis. If he succeeds in impregnating Germany, its success in his opinion is secure, as Germany will supply the raw materials which he requires. If he fails, then Bolshevism will run on the rocks and go to pieces. And, he would add, the interesting experiment will have failed.

Progress of Bolsheviks

Baltic Militia, Poorly Equipped, Unable to Cope With Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In regard to a report published in a morning newspaper on Friday to the effect that the United States was to join with the Allies in sending a force of 250,000 men to Russia, both the Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of State say that they know of no such action in so far as the United States is concerned.

While it is possible that Secretary Lansing may have some information on this subject which has not been officially communicated to officials here, it is not regarded as probable and the statement made by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, on Friday, regarding the numerical forces now in the service of the Bolsheviks makes it improbable that the Allies would send any such inadequate force into Russia.

In Moscow food is so scarce that even the Bolshevik Army is feeling the need of supplies. It is stated that there are apprehensions lest the Bolsheviks may capture Odessa and Kiev.

Information has been received regarding the Bolshevik progress in Livonia and Estonia. The Baltic militia, reinforced by a draft of all males between the ages of 21 and 25 years, hurriedly organized and poorly equipped, is unable to cope with the Bolsheviks, who have been reinforced and aided by the German troops of occupation. The Soviet Government has 5000 men on the Narva front and this force is being helped by the Russian fleet. Eight thousand Bolsheviks are said to be on the Pleskau front with motors, tanks and armored motors. There are reported to be 2000 at Stockmanshot and 15,000 at Riga with machine guns. Noncombatants have been told to take refuge on the island of Osel in the Gulf of Riga, where 100,000 might be taken

FRENCH POLICY ON RUSSIA CRITICIZED

Paris Papers Show Concern at M. Pichon's Statement That Ministry Would Not Send Expedition Against Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The policy which France, and presumably the Allies, intend adopting toward Russia is now no longer a matter for conjecture. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking of a Parliamentary committee for foreign affairs, has stated that it is not the intention of the French Government to dispatch a military expedition to Russia. Nevertheless, he explained, it being the aim of the allied governments to uproot Bolshevism from Russia, the measures already taken to support those local governments who are putting up a fight against Bolshevism would be continued.

The French press, which has shown the deepest interest, not to say anxiety, on this question of foreign policy, continues commenting on the dangers which the Russian situation presents for Europe.

Le Temps, which evidently disapproves of the government decision, refrains from direct criticism, thinking it more effective to merely point to facts. It then reviews the action, growth and menace of Bolshevism, since the signing of the armistice, a distinctly disturbing record, concluding with a quotation from a manifesto issued by the Council of Workmen and Veterans at Riga: "Behind us comes the first Russian Socialist Federative Government of Soviets, with which we shall continue linked in the closest fashion. From the Rhine to Vladivostok, from the Black Sea to Archangel, civil war is raging; it is already piercing the walls of victorious imperialism, and will penetrate into France as well as into England and Italy."

"This may be mere literature," adds Le Temps, "but words lead to actions. Have the Allies the right to hand over Livonia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Poland to this propaganda, the effects of which are seen in Russia? It would be an unfortunate and disastrous calculation."

EARL OF LYTTON AT ADMIRALTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, having undertaken the duty of coordinating the various authorities dealing with demobilization, the Prime Minister has appointed the Earl of Lytton to act as Sir Eric Geddes' deputy at the Admiralty in all matters arising in connection with the Peace Conference which affect the naval policy. For this purpose the Earl of Lytton has been appointed an additional member of the Board of Admiralty.

The Earl of Lytton is not a stranger to the Admiralty, having served as Civil Lord in 1916, and having been made Additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in 1917. Like all the Lyttons, for he is descended from Bulwer Lytton, the novelist, he has literary gifts, and has written a "Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton." His father went out to India as Viceroy, and proclaimed Queen Victoria as Empress. The present Earl was born at Simla and succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1891. The family seat is at Knebworth.

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Francisco Tudela, first Peruvian Ambassador to Washington, together with his wife and three children, reached New Orleans on Friday on the steamer Sarama Sarama, on his way to Washington. He was received by the Mayor of this city, and entertained at luncheon by prominent men.

REPORT IS MADE ON INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Commission Urges Change in Government Policy in Regard to Indian Industries and Crea- tion of Special Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, which has now been issued, marks a definite period in India's economic development. The commission, which was appointed in May, 1916, has been presided over by Sir Thomas Holland, F. R. S., whilst amongst the other members were: Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore; Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy, Mr. C. E. Low, secretary to the government of India; Pundit Malaviya; Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Calcutta; Sir P. H. Stewart, and Sir Dorabji Tata.

The report insists on the need for a complete change in government policy in regard to the Indian industries, and reaches the following broad general conclusions. It points out that India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but deficient in the work of manufacture; that these deficiencies render her peculiarly liable to penetration from abroad at all times and to serious danger in time of war; that Indian labor is inefficient and that it relies very little upon itself and depends for its guidance upon foreign sources. The necessity for securing the economic safety of the country, and the present inability of the people to secure this development without substantial assistance from the government, renders the report insists, a strong government intervention in industrial affairs an absolute necessity.

The report then draws up a list which it describes as "almost omniscient," of industries, essential to the well-being of any country in the time of peace or war, which are, however, absolutely lacking in India. It insists that measures shall be taken to supply these deficiencies as early as possible, and that certain very specialized and essential industries should be set up without any delay. The report mentions the production of such essential articles as magnets, incandescent lamps, ferro-tungsten, "high speed" steel, graphite crucibles, special forms of porcelain for insulators, chemical glass, and also forms of "heavy" chemicals, rubber and vulcanite.

The report holds that many of the difficulties which have been experienced by industrialists in India will be surmounted or modified by an administrative and technical government organization, which it insists should be set up. Such a department would, at any rate, it declares, insure technical advice for the small industry, and adequate economic and scientific data for all classes of undertakings. What are known as cottage industries, carried on in the homes of the workers, peripatetic demonstrations of improved processes and machinery are most important, and the provision of new patterns and designs must, the report declares, be arranged for. The organization of production by the establishment of small auxiliary factories and the employment of labor-saving devices are recommended.

Turning to the all-important question of financial help, the report declares that, in order to meet the difficulties experienced by small and middle-class industrialists in obtaining financial facilities, and generally to provide a more elastic system of industrial finance, industrial banks are needed. It proposes that an expert committee should be appointed to consider what additional banking facilities are necessary, and what form of government assistance or control will be required to insure their extension on sound lines as widely as possible throughout the country. There will be cases, it insists, at first, at any rate, where direct government financial assistance will be necessary, but it urges the turning over as soon as possible by the government of all such matters to suitable banks, and that the policy should be framed with this end in view.

In large industries, including those in which the dividend-earning stage is likely to be reached only after a comparatively long period, government assistance, the report declares, may take the form of guarantees of dividend or contributions to share capital, of loans, or of of undertakings to purchase output, as may appear most suitable in each case. All such forms of aid ought to be subject to suitable conditions. In certain cases, the report declares, it may be desirable to appoint a government director, as is the practice with reference to the great Indian railway companies. Where industrial undertakings receive government aid their capital should be raised in India under such conditions as would do everything to encourage the small investor to participate in industrial ventures.

One of the most important points dealt with by the report is the much vexed question of the purchase of government supplies. This has been done to a very large extent outside of India, and the report insists that existing rules to secure local purchase in India are inadequate. "Those of our members," the report says in this connection, "who had the opportunity, when working with the Indian Munitions Board, of scrutinizing the tenders on the Stores Department of the India Office, found numerous instances in which articles were ordered from England which could have been supplied by Indian manufacturers equally well, both in respect of prices and quality, if the latter could have relied on an established government practice of local purchase. It was also observed that there was a totally un-

necessary diversity in orders for the same class of articles, which could easily be avoided by the adoption of standard patterns or types, only to be deviated from where there are express reasons for doing so. This would reduce the number of individual heads, and would in many cases render it profitable to put down in India whatever special plant may be necessary." The commission advises the creation of an organization for the purchase and inspection of stores in India, to work under the proposed Departments of Industry.

The authors of the report consider that their proposals are in general accord with the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reform, and end by expressing their confidence that the strictest support will be forthcoming from the public generally, and from Indian capitalists and industrialists in particular, for any well-considered scheme for industrial progress which the government may see fit to adopt. "We submit our report," they add, "in the earnest hope that our recommendations will, with the approval of government and the good will of the Indian public, help in some measure toward the ideal of an India strong in her own strength and a worthy partner in Empire."

SIR JOHN SIMON ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir John Simon, M. P., gave an address recently at Fellington on the subject of the League of Nations, to a crowded audience. Sir John said that the war was the greatest testimony, in all the long story of human history, to the fact that the spirit of humanity was more powerful than any organization of force. A second lesson, and the great lesson, was that there must be no more war. It was from this point of view that he approached his subject. President Wilson not only recommended this idea to the civilized world, but he had insisted that it should be made one of the conditions of peace. They had not yet reached the moment when the terms of peace were finally drawn up and agreed to, but it was very near. The terms of the armistice were not the terms of peace, but he thought there must be many who felt that the terms of peace there must be included many things that were not included in the armistice. There must be reparation, for instance. Without that it might well be that those who followed the doctrine of force might argue that it was just bad luck and that another time Prussia might do better.

Some people thought that a League of Nations was not altogether consistent with patriotism. He had yet to learn that many of the people of the United States had accused President Wilson of a lack of patriotism. Nor was the League the baseless fabric of a dream, a thing which could never come to pass. There was a treaty between Great Britain and the United States insuring that there should be no war between these two countries. It was a treaty that was negotiated and carried through when he was a member of the late government. It provided that if at any time a dispute arose between this country and the United States, and if that dispute was not settled by formal negotiations, it should be referred to a Standing Commission, consisting of five members, two of them appointed by the United States, two by Great Britain, and the fifth member a neutral appointed by the other four. There was nothing visionary about that, and it was on such lines that he believed that a League of Nations might be built up. If they added a third or a fourth or a fifth party to the agreement, they would find that they increased the probability of getting impartial influences to work to settle disputes, and they would thus increase the strength and effectiveness of international public opinion.

Any community which genuinely desired to promote the idea and support the measures of a peaceful League of Nations must be admitted. He did not say for a moment that Germany had reached a situation in which that could be done. He was not quite certain whether the Kaiser had abdicated, and he did not know whether he was going back or not. It was much too serious a matter for us to be taken in by civil words. We wanted something more convincing than that. But, given a genuine desire on the part of any nation to accept the conditions of the league, he did not see how that nation could be excluded.

MR. ASQUITH ON COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Speaking at Edinburgh, Scotland, at a political meeting presided over by Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Asquith referred to coalition in the government. "Coalition," he said, "was in my opinion a proper and even necessary instrument for carrying on the war. I formed the first coalition government. It was a real coalition. It consisted of a certain number of Liberals, a certain number of Unionists or Tories, whichever name they prefer to be called. It included Sir Edward Carson. It included a representative of labor, who got express and direct authority from the spokesmen of labor in the country, and it would have included, if I could have had my way, the distinguished leader of the Irish Party, Mr. John Redmond. We went into it, all of us, without any kind of compromise of our previous convictions, or of our future activity, for the sole purpose of winning the war and of obtaining peace. But the coalition which is now appealing to you, and in which there is no longer any accredited representative of the Labor Party, is claiming that the war is happily over and peace is in front of us, and to guide and dominate the whole process of post-war construction."

SOMETHING ABOUT CHARLES LECOQ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At 86, Lecoq had ceased composing. But we may hope he still drew large and steady royalties from his operettas. For 20 or more years he had held a place in music almost as prominent in its own pleasant field as that long occupied by his forerunner, Jacques Offenbach. He had given delight to many tens of thousands. His works, though slender, had real merit.

All that they need today to make them popular again is some rescoring. The original orchestrations of Lecoq were rather flimsy. They were devised, in the old-fashioned, careless way, chiefly as accompaniments. Tone values and the like were not much thought of by Lecoq and Offenbach, who aimed most at the invention of bright melody, at the arrangement of effective choral episodes and at the conception of dramatic and comic episodes.

To be very frank, the orchestration of "La Fille de Madame Angot" now seems a trifle weak and thin. But we can still enjoy the gay airs, the vivacious duos and ensembles which adorn that merry masterpiece. "La Fille de Madame Angot" was first heard at the Folies-Dramatiques in Paris 46 years ago. Yet when that much mismanaged venture, the New Theater, of New York, forsook drama and turned suddenly to opera, it was hailed with pleasure among other works more ambitious. It held its own, quite firmly, for a time, side by side with the "Werther" of Massenet, "L'Attaque du Moulin" of Bruneau, and Lortzing's "Czar und Zimmermann." It lacked the madcap brightness of Offenbach's "Belle Hélène" and the extravagant wildness and capricious charm of the same master's "Opéra aux Enfers." But it was tuneful to a fault. It never tired. And it was linked with an historic tale well told.

Lecoq, like Offenbach, aspired to higher things than the creation of mere operettas. In "Le Petit Duc" and in some other efforts, he had almost proved his right to compose operas-comiques. But when we think of him, we think of his great hit, which was of course "La Fille de Madame Angot."

At the time he wrote it, Paris had not quite recovered from the gloom caused by the Franco-Prussian war and the Commune. Offenbach had been discarded for a time as a naughty relic of the Empire. And France was wondering who would take his place. In Lecoq it all at once perceived a composer who, with more propriety than the inventor of "La Belle Hélène," could save them from boredom. The production of "La Fille de Madame Angot" helped them to shake off their cares. The success it won the first night made a sensation. For close upon two years all Paris crowded the small and far from lovely theater in which the work was given. It craved for more Lecoq and it got all it wanted. In turn it applauded "Giroflé-Girofla," "La Jolie Pèlerine," "Le Petit Duc," and many another sparkling opera from the composer's pen. But always it went back to its first love, the diverting, cheering "Fille de Madame Angot."

Who was the Madame Angot of the title? She was a woman who had many wild adventures. She had made a fortune at the fishwife's trade and had traveled far and wide across the seas. According to an air in the first act, she had seen many lands, escaping with her life in Malabar and winning the favor of an unnamed Turkish sultan. As for her daughter, who recalled her unsainted memory, she was a rather pert person, a high Clairette, who, during the French Revolution, had been adopted by the women of the Halles (or Central Market Place) of Paris. At the beginning of the opening act, Clairette is about to wed a foolish hatter named Pomponnet, at the bidding of her protectresses. The marriage is by no means to her taste. Indeed, she despises Pomponnet and would much prefer to be wed to Ange Pitou, the famous ballad monger (you can find all about him in a novel by one Dumas), who spends a great deal of his time lampooning Barras and his colleagues of the Directorate. And Ange Pitou for a time returns her love. To avoid being married, the refractory bride-elect goes into the street and sings one of her admirer's most satiric ditties. She wishes to be arrested. On being denounced by a dull hanger-on of the government, named Larivaudière, she is brought before the powerful lady love of Barras, Mlle. Lange, who discovers that the fair prisoner was once her schoolfellow. We soon learn that she is also Clairette's rival in the heart of Ange Pitou. A conspiracy against the Directorate is being hatched, and in Act II a number of "Merveilleuses" and "Incroyables" (as they were termed) meet at Mlle. Lange's home. It is at this point that we hear the long-popular chorus:

Quand on conspire, quand sans frayeur,
On peut se dire conspirateur.
Pour tout le monde il faut avoir,
Femme blonde et collet noir!

Among the conspirators, who are of the unscrupulous kind, is Ange Pitou. The police of Barras, hurrying to arrest the plotters, have dust thrown in their eyes. On breaking into the place selected for the meeting, they find the conspirators apparently engaged in the celebration of Clairette's wedding. A well-known waltz, to which the dancers sing to the tune of "Tournez, tournez," savors so little of sedition that they retire.

But the ballad monger has not been faithful to Clairette. And in the third act, which transports the chief characters to a public garden at Belleville, the daughter of Mme. Angot, who has inherited her bold mother's fiery temper, picks a quarrel with Mlle. Lange. This quarrel scene is one of the most piquant features of the opera and had much to do with its great popularity. Incidentally, between the acts, the heroine has been

sent to jail for singing that song in the first act, and has escaped. At last Clairette forgives the wrongs that have angered her and makes friends again with Mlle. Lange. Then having seen that Ange Pitou is not worth grieving for, she weds Pomponnet.

In the original production at the Folies-Dramatiques, the attractive part of Clairette was interpreted by Paola Marié—one of three gifted sisters who all made their mark as singers. The second of the sisters was Irma Marié, who married the distinguished concert conductor, Edouard Colonne. The third and greatest of the three, was that wonderful Galli Marié who, in the early seventies, grew famous by "creating" the character of Carmen in Bizet's opera.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF BELGIAN CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia is responsible for the statement made to a representative of The Times of London that the evacuation of Brussels by the Germans was attended by a remarkable attempt to attach the citizens to the cause of international fraternity. About 300 members of the Spartacist Socialist group, of whom the majority were Jewish, arrived from Berlin and they immediately went round the town bearing hand arms, supported by machine guns, and proclaimed the general fraternity of nations. The people of the capital were a little surprised to see this demonstration, and were still more so when a meeting was proclaimed to discuss internationalism for that night in the Palais du Peuple. At this gathering Belgian Socialist deputies supported the movement and German soldiers paraded the streets arm in arm with Belgians.

The Germans seem to seek to fraternize with British prisoners. "Later on a new phase started. The 'Revolutionaries' organized another meeting at the Palais du Sénat, to which were invited systematically members of the town council and prominent civilians. Belgian Socialist deputies who at the first meeting had asserted sympathy with the Germans in their international movement on this occasion denounced the whole affair and warned the people of Brussels not to be taken in by what was mere bluff. From that moment no sympathy at all was shown, and it may be said that the people of Brussels had regained their right mind."

The evacuation itself was effected gradually and with perfect discipline and system. The men, however, carried the national flags of the states which form the German Confederation. The officers, too, no longer wore the imperial disc on the hat front and had discarded their epaulettes. The last train left Brussels on Sunday morning, Nov. 17. As the train was about to leave, a waving party of Germans had made a gift of wagon loads of food, which was at the station and could not be taken away, to whoever might care to fetch it. As a result, the people of the neighborhood collected round the station, and while they were still waiting to see the result of the search at 11 o'clock vast explosions at the station took place. At least 300 were killed and 150 wounded, besides the writer.

Extraordinary to witness the streets crowded with people, carrying the national flag, rejoicing at the approach of their saviors, whilst the sky was filled with clouds from the time-set explosions.

STATE CONTROL OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Thousands of workers in the Woolwich Arsenal have passed a resolution calling upon the government to utilize the existent staff and machine for the manufacture of commodities required in peace time instead of making wholesale discharges from the arsenal and dockyard. Meetings have been held on several occasions at which were present delegates from every trade union in the district. A joint committee has been formed by them to deal with the question.

According to one speaker, Dr. Addison had given a very sympathetic hearing to a deputation, and already a little had been done in the desired direction by giving some motor-lorry work in one department. A local employer of labor, himself a former arsenal worker, had given as instances of work which could be done in the arsenal the construction of marine engines, turbines, steering engines, and other machinery for ships, the hulls of which could be constructed, as on the Clyde. This would not compete with private industry, for the quantity of shipping required in the near future would be enormous. They could also make chemical and agricultural machinery, locomotives, and in the danger buildings, where the women had been making fuses, they could be put on to making switches, lamp-holders, and other small and delicate electrical appliances. Those suggestions had been submitted to the McKinnon Wood Committee of Inquiry now investigating the future of the arsenal.

A resolution which was carried unanimously expressing confidence in the joint all-grades committee and determination to secure alternative work of a national character in such quantities as would preserve the status of the arsenal and dockyard, was proposed by Mr. S. Cardwell, who said that if they won they would be laying the foundation of future industrial control, and they would have the opposition of all the private interests in the country. The system they had smashed in the war was that the workers were food for cannon; the system they had to smash now was that the workers were mere cogs in a machine, to be cast aside when they were not needed.

POST-WAR OUTLOOK IN THE FIJI ISLANDS

President of Large Business Con- cern There Declares None of Britain's Smaller Possessions Has a More Hopeful Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Probably none of the smaller possessions of Great Britain has a more hopeful and progressive post-war outlook than the Fiji Islands, that tiny colony in the middle of the Southern Pacific Ocean which has never been in the public eye, and which one hardly ever reads about and of which the average American knows but little. But, left to itself, little Fiji bids fair to forge ahead with surprising rapidity, building up its valuable industries, broadening and extending its educational system, opening up new avenues of trade, and coming to have more and more in common with the outside world, until it becomes an asset of which the mother country may well be proud.

This, briefly, is the impression gained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from an interview with the Hon. J. M. Hedstrom, M. L. C., M. E. C., president of one of the largest business concerns in the islands. Mr. Hedstrom, who is a member of the Legislative Council, has been a resident of Fiji for many years and is unusually well acquainted with conditions there, and well qualified to forecast what the future has in store for the colony.

Time was when the Fiji Islands existed—as far as the great majority of the people of the United States were concerned—only in story books. The tiny colony, with its sandy beaches and palm-fringed lagoons, was associated closely with pirates, pearls and pieces-of-eight, buried treasure and Bully Hayes. But the years have changed all this, and today great mills grind out their wealth of sugar, coconut trees help supply the world with copra, hundreds of thousands of bunches of bananas are gathered and exported yearly and, when evening comes, a daily newspaper furnishes the people of Suva with up-to-the-minute cable news of world happenings. The halcyon days of romance and adventure have changed to days of big business and big industrial development. The Fiji of the story book is no more.

The Fiji Islands are a colonial possession of Great Britain. Suva, a fair-sized city, modern in nearly every respect, is the capital and principal port of call. Fiji is not self-governing. Heading the administration is the Governor, appointed from London. The administration consists of a Legislative Council, composed of 20 persons. Ten of the members are colonial officers and vote with the Governor. Seven members are representatives of the European population, two represent the native Fijians and one represents the Indians, who are natives of India. The native Fijians do not have the right to vote. As a rule, they are not greatly advanced as regards education, though they are stalwart and hard and industrious workers.

Although the area of the Fiji Islands is greater than that of the Hawaiian Islands, the former have a population of only about 150,000. Of this number about 500 are Europeans, the rest being composed mainly of natives and Indians, with a scattering of Chinese. Suva is a beautiful tropical city, with every modern convenience, with the exception of street cars, and with large stores, banks, hotels, theaters and business houses. Freight and passenger steamers call regularly at Suva on their way from Canada or the United States to Australia or vice versa. During the war the call of steamers was not as frequent as in the past, but traffic is expected to be resumed in the very near future.

One of the interesting things about Fiji is the government land situation. In the first place, says Mr. Hedstrom, the soil of the islands is of the highest quality and capable of growing almost anything that can be cultivated with success in the tropics. There are thousands of acres awaiting cultivation, he says, and fine arable land can be leased from the government at a rental as low as a penny an acre for five years.

Suffolk Savings Bank

for Seamen and Others

Incorporated 1839

1 Tremont Street

Boston, Massachusetts

OPEN DAILY—9 to 2

MONDAY EVE, 5 to 7, deposits and Liberty Bond transactions only.

RESOURCES OVER \$41,000,000

Loans on Liberty Bonds

Made to Depositors

LIBERTY BONDS STORED

for depositors without charge

INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 8th

"Priscilla's Minuet"

(Sweetened).

Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. Put up in 1/2 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

West of Mississippi River \$3.50 doz.

East of Mississippi River \$3.00 doz.

WM. M. FLANDERS CO.

Wholesale Distributors. BOSTON, MASS.

10 years or so. The better lands, of course, bring a higher rental, and a fairly good price, although unusually nominal, is secured from the higher grade lands, especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane.

In explaining the land situation, Mr. Hedstrom points out, as an example, that a native, after one year's residence, may obtain a small piece of planting ground near his home, raise and harvest his crop, and then, the next year, take a piece of land probably three miles from his home. In many instances, he says, a native may till a series of plots in rotation, probably not visiting the first for three or four years after a crop has been taken from it.

Fiji's educational system has yet to be improved in many ways if it is to be brought up to the high standard maintained in most countries. Children of Europeans are given a rather thorough primary and secondary education which tends to fit them for entrance into universities. The education of other children has been conducted largely by the missions, and arrangements have now been made whereby these mission schools will receive government aid when they are brought up to a certain standard. The last Governor of Fiji was an advocate of education, and it was through him that a number of important advances were made which, in the future, should prove of particular benefit to the children of the islands. A new high school was opened at Suva just before Mr. Hedstrom left the islands.

ALLIED VICTORY DAY IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In response to a message dispatched by the Viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford, to King George, tendering India's devotion to the throne, the King sent a dispatch congratulating the Viceroy and the princes and peoples of India on the success of their united efforts. India had played a part worthy of her martial qualities and high traditions. The message concluded: "She has fulfilled my faith in her single-minded devotion to my person and Empire, and she has vindicated my confidence in her loyalty. The bond of brotherhood, proved by partnership trials and triumphs, will endure in years to come when the reign of justice is restored, homes are united, and the blessings of peace renewed."

The Viceroy, in a ringing voice, delivered a speech, in which he declared that four years ago they drew the sword to vindicate the cause of freedom, and today they could sheath it knowing that they have kept faith.

"And what of India?" he asked. "She has played a great and noble part in the struggle. She was early in the field helping to stem the rush of the Teutonic horde. She has been in at the end, and her troops largely contributed to the staggering blow in Palestine which first caused the foe to totter to his fall." Continuing, Lord Chelmsford made an eloquent reference to the fallen. "The sufferers and dependents he said, must not want, and he was convinced that India would not fail when later he appealed to her on their behalf."

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN TRIESTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—According to the Tempo, normal conditions are gradually returning to Trieste under Italian reorganization. This is due to the wise and prudent action of General Pettiti and those associated with him, and to the realization that if there are still difficulties to be overcome it is only by "avoiding all exaggeration and exasperation on one side or the other, and at the same time all impatience and distrust, that tranquility can be guaranteed." As these are the reasons for the difficulties of the past, so they indicate the errors to avoid in the future. The excellent work of the responsible authorities is now beginning to create the right atmosphere.

LUMBER

All Kinds—
One Quality

Produced and distributed by

C. A. GOODYEAR

LUMBER CO.

McCORMICK BLDG.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers delivered at a few hours' notice

Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuables

238 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

Western

Forwarding & Weighing Co.

Import Forwarding Agents Export

Custom House Brokers

Certified Weighers

1410 L. C. SMITH BLDG., SEATTLE, WASH.

Central Cafeteria

Home Cooking Quick Service

W. O'Connell and Franklin Streets

257 Washington Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND

CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

Large, Well-Equipped Steamers, Latest Design

For freight and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry.

822 Washington Street, Boston, or to General

Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 527)

Middlemen and Food Prices

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As head of a business organization yourself, I know you wish to see all kinds of business prosperous and booming.

The business of handling perishable foodstuffs has been greatly injured in the past by the printing in the daily press of statements and interviews with irresponsible persons, and persons who apparently have no real knowledge of the situation on the matter of prices for foodstuffs; the exaggerated higher price of products is "played up" to the public, and often a state of thought is created which causes the public not to buy, for it is discouraged before it starts to buy.

To make my point more clear: The absurd statement that appeared in several papers before Thanksgiving that turkey would be \$1 per pound—for which statement there was not one shred of evidence for its truthfulness—did almost irreparable harm to the turkey trade, and great losses resulted, losses that never should have existed. While the public may not appreciate it, dealers in foodstuffs have suffered very greatly under the profit-fixing policy that has been placed upon that business, for in many cases the profit allowed has not only yielded no real profit, but has not covered overhead expenses.

The merchants have uncomplainingly endured this condition as a patriotic duty, believing in due time conditions would properly adjust themselves, but it is somewhat hard for them to suffer the apprehension of high prices, when they are in no way responsible, and when their little profit, so-called, is really no profit at all.

I appeal to you as a newspaper man to assist the food merchants in these trying days, when he cannot possibly "get by" except he greatly increase the volume of his trade. The merchant is willing and anxious that the truth about his products be told at all times, but these incredible statements to which I have referred, cut him to the quick.

Shoes are high, clothing is high, gas is high, electricity is high, coal is high, everything is high in price; why "play up" food and make it higher than it really is?

Please do not interpret this letter as a criticism of your paper. You may not have used any such statements as I have in mind; in fact, I have no newspaper in mind at this moment; I am simply writing upon a matter of great importance to the trade. I represent, which greatly appreciates whatever you have done for the benefit of business in general, and for our business in particular.

(Signed) ALTON E. BRIGGS.

Boston, Massachusetts, Dec. 17, 1918.

RESULT OF FRENCH LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Klotz announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the French Loan realized 2 3/4 milliards of francs as nominal subscriptions, these representing about 19 1/2 milliards of effective or fresh money.

Good Chops

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest—thick, piquant

PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS ADDRESS AT STATE BANQUET

(Continued from page one)

power which we hold as a solemn trust.

"The American and British peoples have been brothers in arms and their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in that victory as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilization and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts to secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and an enduring peace."

President Wilson then replied as follows:

"I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural, so evidently from the heart that we have been more than pleased. We have been touched by it and I believe that I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside, that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States. For you and I, Sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have, and whatever authority I possess, only so long and so far, I express the spirit and purpose of the American people."

"Any influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of free men everywhere. America does love freedom, and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not, she will not and cannot have the influence to which she justly aspires. I have had the privilege, Sir, of conferring with leaders of your own government, and with the spokesmen of the government of France, and of Italy, and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty upon which we have met. We have used great words, all of us, we have used the great words right and justice, and now we are to prove whether or not we understand those words, and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war. And we must not only understand them, but we must have courage to act upon our understanding."

"Yet, after I have uttered the word courage, it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it. There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never been so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another, and it will be our high privilege, I believe, Sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and controlling force of the world."

"There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me upon the other side of the sea, nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance. Therefore, it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and in purpose and to

feel that I am privileged to unite my thoughts with yours in carrying forward these standards which we are so proud to hold high and to defend."

Statesmen Confer

President Wilson Holds Long Discussion With British Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The conference at Downing Street this afternoon was continued between President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. A. J. Balfour with Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Imperial War Cabinet, in attendance, as before, and these four only were present continuously, other members of the War Cabinet being called in separately for discussion of certain points.

After luncheon at No. 10, the President performed the ceremony of unveiling the full-length oil-painting of George Washington, as a comparatively young man, wearing the American military uniform of 1787.

The portrait has been presented to the British Government by the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, and Mr. Lloyd George has had it hung in the dining room of No. 10 Downing Street, where it will remain permanently. The Earl of Albemarle, relating the portrait's history to the President, said it was one of three painted when Washington was a young man and was being taken to Holland by a Mr. Laurens, a former President of Congress, who was entrusted with the raising of a loan in Holland for the United States in 1776.

He traveled in the American ship Mercury, which was captured by the British sloop Fairy, commanded by Captain Keppel, ancestor of the Earl of Albemarle, in whose family the portrait has remained until now.

During the President's absence this afternoon, Mrs. Wilson visited the American Women's Club, accompanied by Miss Benham, and remained one hour. She was received by Mrs. Curtis Brown, president of the club, and Lady Harcourt, and members of the executive committee were afterwards presented in the library.

Later, Mrs. Wilson shook hands with each member of the club in the drawing room, where the gathering comprised many members of the United States nursing services in uniform, while among those present were many leading members of the American colony. At a luncheon party given by the Countess of Reading presiding in Mrs. Wilson's honor, the guests included Mrs. Lloyd George, Mrs. J. W. Davis, and Mrs. H. H. Asquith.

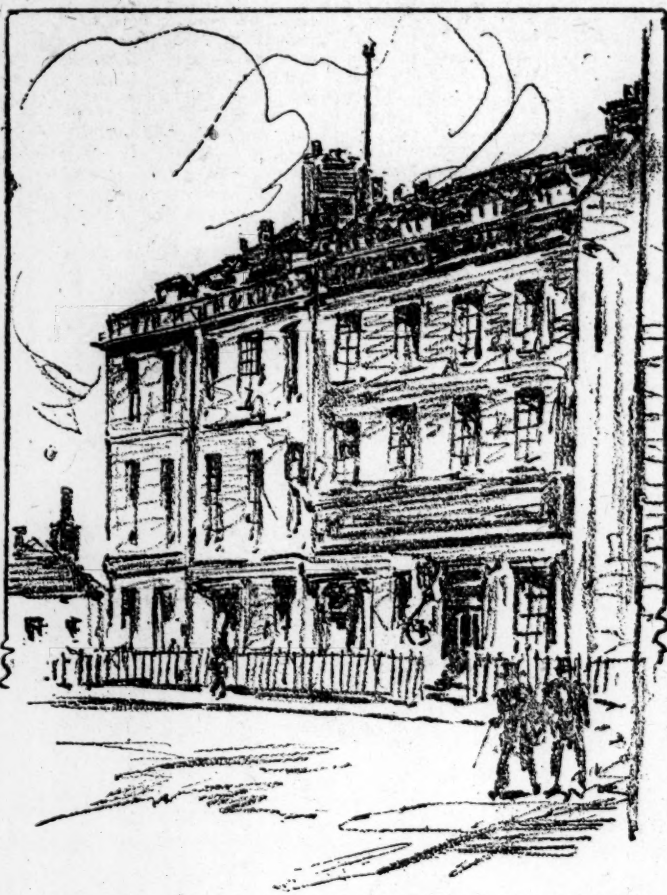
This morning, President and Mrs. Wilson breakfasted in their private apartments, and the former, who was early astir, was busily engaged with his secretary and important American callers. At 10:30, in accordance with an arrangement made the previous evening at a conference between the Prime Minister and a representative of the President, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. A. J. Balfour, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Imperial War Cabinet, called at the palace as an official government delegation to the President.

Despite the fact that the call was more in the nature of a courtesy visit, it is understood that it marked the inauguration of the all-important conference that is taking place today, and that an informal, but very helpful discussion was held. Mr. Lloyd George left again about 1:30, and was followed a few minutes later by Mr. Balfour.

Large crowds had gathered more than an hour before, and when at length the President himself appeared on his way to luncheon at 10 Downing Street, he was recognized immediately, and the crowd surged around his car waving hats and handkerchiefs and cheering lustily, disregarding all attempts of the cordon of police to keep them back.

The scene was repeated when Downing Street was reached, and the President, who was obviously delighted with the warmth of his welcome, turned before entering No. 10 to raise his hat and bow his acknowledgment to the right and left.

The luncheon given by the Prime Minister at his historic residence was of a private and informal character, those invited in addition to the President being the Marquis of Crewe, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Earl Reading, the American Ambassador, Viscount Grey,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 10 Downing Street

British Premier's residence, where President Wilson was guest of Mr. Lloyd George at luncheon yesterday.

Viscount Morley, Viscount Bryce, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. W. Adamson.

Meanwhile Mrs. Wilson, who remained at Buckingham Palace during the morning, drove out shortly after 1 o'clock attended by a lady-in-waiting, to lunch with the Countess of Reading.

Speech at Palace

President Wilson's Brief Address Is Cheered by Great Crowd

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—President Wilson's speech from the balcony of Buckingham Palace on his arrival yesterday was brief and addressed exclusively to the wounded soldiers and nurses assembled in the quadrangle, for the vast crowd outside, clamoring for a speech, was too distant to be reached.

At first the President refused altogether to respond to the call, but King George having joined with the soldiers in urging him to say something, he leaned over the balcony railings, and said:

"I will not attempt to make a speech, but I do wish to say how much I honor you men who have received wounds in this terrible war for freedom, which we have just concluded, and to say how your splendid tribute to my own dear country today is appreciated. I hope you may live long to enjoy the fruits of the victory you have achieved."

Long after President and Mrs. Wilson had retired from the balcony with their royal hosts, the crowd remained outside calling in vain for the President to reappear, and finally relapsed into something approaching awe-struck silence as the red sun set slowly behind the palace, clothing the whole scene in a shimmering garment of red and gold.

One hoped that the President and Mrs. Wilson had found time to gaze for a moment on the scene nature itself seemed to have prepared in their honor. The sun had almost set, but many people still remained before the palace, when, after a brief rest in their apartments, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson drove out to call upon Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family not resident within the palace and the crowds lined the route again as they returned to dine privately with the King and Queen.

Meanwhile the King, accompanied

by the Queen, Lord Stamfordham and Colonel Clive Wigram, received a delegation of American journalists, who traveled to England with the presidential party as special correspondents. The King exchanged pleasant greetings with each member of the delegation, who are to be the guests of the British Government during the visit. Later they were entertained at dinner at the Savoy Hotel and speeches of welcome were made by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir William Tyrrell.

Incidents at Chaumont

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—President Wilson has, indeed, discovered the secret of simplicity and greatness. In these words a Paris newspaper today summarizes the attitude and actions of President Wilson, whose every word and movement have been most carefully watched and chronicled since his arrival in France. With the review of the American troops at Chaumont, terminates the first portion of the President's visit to Europe. The occasion was historic, and is dealt with as such by the French press.

Having been welcomed by General Pershing, the President addressed the assembled troops, saying, "You know what you came over for. You have done what it was appointed you to do."

At the conclusion of a short but striking speech, the march past of the troops commenced, on a signal from General Alexander.

The review was followed by a visit to headquarters. The President left the same evening for Calais en route for England.

Before leaving Chaumont, celebrated for the glove-making industry, the President and Mrs. Wilson were presented with gloves and a beautiful ebony case inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

Negotiations Begin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—President Wilson met Mr. Lloyd George today, in company with Mr. Balfour, at Buckingham Palace. It is impossible, of course, that the result of the conversation should be made public, but it is admitted to have been most satisfactory in its results. In his forthcoming speech in Manchester, it is

possible that President Wilson will outline roughly the present position of the allied negotiations, but it is obvious that, even if he should do this, it can only be done along the most general lines, previous to the opening of the Peace Conference.

RESOLUTION URGES LEAGUE FOR PEACE

Representative Britten of Illinois Proposes a Recommendation That Peace Conference Make Any Future War Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, on Friday introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution requesting the Peace Conference to take the necessary steps at the earliest possible moment, to establish a League of Nations that will assure the future peace of the world. In commenting on his resolution Representative Britten said:

"Unless a League of Nations is established by the Peace Conference, the entire world will immediately throw into the discard the contention that the United States entered the war in order to make the world safe for democracy. America's entrance into the European war was based, not upon the desire of kings for conquest, but upon the high moral plane of 'making the world a fit place to live in,' and this can only be accomplished through a League of Nations powerful enough, on land and sea, to enforce just settlement of disputes between nations."

"President Wilson's star of world's statesmanship will rise or fall with his ability to bring about an early acceptance of a world's league for the prevention of future wars, and as a last proof that our thousands who fell in France and our heroes have not fought under a misconception, or in vain."

RHINE IS SPANNED BY FRENCH BRIDGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MAYENCE, Germany (Friday)—The first French pontoon bridge over the Rhine between Niester and Oppenheim was completed on Dec. 20. The bridge was declared open, the men in the boats hoisting their oars and the opening and closing of the gates taking place in the presence of General Mangin. The bridge, which is 320 yards long, was built in five hours in difficult atmospheric conditions.

NAVAL STATION TO CLOSE

ROCKLAND, Maine—Orders to close the naval station here on or about Jan. 20, were received here on Thursday, from Rear-Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the First Naval District. Twelve patrol boats and 400 men comprise the present force.

CODE LETTER PAGE SAID TO BE MISSING

Federal Attorneys in Socialists' Trial Announce Its Disappearance—Alleged Writer on Witness Stand at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The disappearance of a page of a code letter, claimed by the government to have been written by William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young Peoples Socialist League, to Arnold Schiller, a soldier at Camp Grant, Illinois, and a government witness in the Socialist trial in the Federal Court here, was announced by the federal attorneys on Friday. The letter, according to the statement of the attorneys, disappeared on Wednesday or Thursday of last week.

The last time the letter, which was one of the government's exhibits in the trial was seen was on the night when it was shown to Swan Johnson, one of the attorneys for the defendants in the United States district attorneys' office. The government attorneys stated, Mr. Johnson had made a copy of the letter. The letter, Mr. Johnson stated, was turned back to the government officials and on the next day when he called at the United States attorney's office to see it again he was told that it could not be found.

This typewritten letter had a postscript in long hand, which, it was claimed by the government, contained the keyword to the code letter and was written by Kruse. Schiller had testified on the stand that Kruse had corresponded with him by means of a code, and identified this letter. This code was to be used in communicating with young men who attempted to go to Mexico to avoid the draft, Schiller stated.

The defendants' attorneys agreed to admit a carbon copy of the page of the letter that was lost, but would not agree that the postscript was written by Kruse.

Denial was made by Mr. Kruse that the postscript of the letter was written by him. He also denied any knowledge of a secret code. As to his activity in anti-draft work, he declared he had not advised young men not to register.

Ferdinand Rehfeld, business manager of the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Leader, in which Victor L. Berger is editor-in-chief, testified that until six months ago, one-tenth of the capital stock of the Leader was owned by Arthur Brisbane. Mr. Rehfeld testified that 1000 shares of the Leader are now held by the Arthur Brisbane fund. Mr. Rehfeld said he could not explain what this fund is. Mr. Brisbane disposed of his stock after the indictment against Berger was returned, the witness said. In reply to a question by the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Rehfeld

said the paper had received no pay from the German Government.

Mr. Kruse, who took the witness stand on Friday, has been a central figure in the trial of the Socialists as far as the government testimony is concerned. Much of the testimony of the defense has been offered to show that the other defendants had very little knowledge of the action of the Young Peoples Socialist League and knew little about it. Mr. Kruse testified that his wages were paid by the office of the National Socialist Party. The income from the league goes into the treasury of the party, and Mr. Germer signs all orders for purchases for the society's use. He also said he submitted typewritten reports of the society's activities to the executive committee of the National Socialist Party.

A number of young men members of the Young Peoples Socialist League were put on the witness stand by the defense and testified that a resolution in opposition to the draft was not passed at the Chicago Young Peoples Socialist League convention in May, 1917. The witnesses said the resolution was passed upon by the resolution committee but was not presented to the convention.

The government in cross-examination submitted what purported to be a typewritten copy of this resolution, with the signatures of the resolution committee attached.

This resolution called upon the Young Peoples Socialist League members not to prove traitors to the cause of the working class and declared it their duty to take a positive stand in refusing to fight the wars of the exploiters of the country.

Mr. Kruse testified that another resolution was offered from the floor in opposition to the draft, to which he objected, and an amendment was offered and adopted. Finally passed, which was to the effect that the matter of registration should be left to each individual.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RICHMOND, Virginia—Delegates to the thirty-first annual meeting of the American Economic Association, which convened here on Friday, for a two-days' session, considered problems upon which world-wide reconstruction of the future will hinge. Discussing "Labor in the Peace Treaty," John Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, declared that the world-demand of organized labor for insertion in the peace treaty of international guarantees of labor protection, such as prohibition of child labor, basic eight-hour day, workmen's insurance and limitations of women's working hours, challenged the constructive intelligence of the reborn world.

T. S. Adams, speaking before the section on taxation, said the government must allow \$1,500,000,000 for reconstruction work from new sources of taxation, and declared that excess profits was the best means in practical legislation to raise money.

Established
a
Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West
Boston, Mass.

January Mark Down Sale

Items below illustrate some of the many values in the sale

WOMEN'S DRESSES		HATS		SILKS-SATINS	
11-45.00 and 55.00 Lace Dresses.	22.50 to 29.50	25-10.00 to 15.00 French Velvet Hats.	5.00	42 yds.-2.25 Navy Corduroy.	1.50
12-29.50 to 39.50 Afternoon Dresses.	16.50	16-18.00 to 25.00 French Velvet Hats.	10.00	40 yds.-4.50 Brocade.	3.50
14-35.00 Wool Dresses.	35.00	18-25.00 Dress Hats.	15.00	25 yds.-2.50 Silk Poplin.	1.85
15-65.00 Embroidered Crepe Dresses.	45.00	20-15.00 and 20.00 Hat Waists.	8.45	100 yds.-3.50 Silk Tulle.	1.50
17-25.00 Wool Jersey Dresses.	35.00	25-25.00 and 30.00 Dress Hats.	15.00	20 yds.-Cadet Chiffon Tulle, special.	1.25
17-25.00 to 45.00 Summer Dresses.	17.50 to 55.00			24 yds.-5.00 Burgundy Velvet.	3.95
21-39.50 to 55.00 Afternoon Dresses.	29.50			25 yds.-5.00 Dark Green Satin.	3.95
3-49.50 to 65.00 Dresses.	29.50				
MISSIE'S DRESSES		WAISTS		NECKWEAR	
5-39.50 Gros de Londres Dresses.	29.50	140-11.75 and 12.50 French Waists.	8.95	2.00 Stock Jabots.	1.00
4-45.00 Georgette and Foulard Dresses.	35.00	100-5.00 and 5.75 Georgette Waists.	3.95	1.50 to 1.85 Organdy Sets.	1.00
15-35.00 Georgette Dresses.	39.50	32-5.00 and 5.75 Cotton Waists.	3.45		
10-16.75 Satin and Georgette Dresses.	13.75	20-14.50 to 16.50 Georgette Waists.	12.50		
9-29.50 Dresses.	29.50	20-9.50 French Batiste Waists.	7.50		
8-16.75 and 17.50 Satin Dresses.	13.00	42-12.50 and 16.50 French Batiste.	11.50		
8-48.00 Satin Afternoon Dresses.	35.00	Waists.	11.50		
25-19.50 and 16.75 Georgette Dresses.	15.00	34-7.75 and 8.75 Organdy Waists.	5.75		
47-25.00 and 19.50 Taffeta Dresses.	15.00	34-7.75 and 8.75 Georgette Waists.	5.00		
4-29.50 Navy Serge Dresses.	25.00	28-3.95 and 5.95 Smocks.	2.95		
WOMEN'S INEXPENSIVE DRESSES		48-7.50 Striped Challis Waists.	6.50		
8-20.00 Satin Dress, suit style.	15.50				
10-20.00 Satin Dresses with Georgette.	17.50				
8-17.50 Handkerchief Linen Dresses.	7.50				
10-13.75 Plain Color Vellor Dresses.	10.75				
20-8.75 Plaid and striped Vellor.	5.90				
10-15.50 Serge Dresses, double breasted.	10.00				
8-17.50 Serge Dresses, embroidered.	12.50				
6-17.50 Serge Dresses, emb. pockets.	13.75				
18-15.00 Dresses, satin, Georgette.	10.00				
10-15.00 Taffeta Dresses, mostly black.	12.50				
12-17.50 Georgette Dresses (as are).	11.75				
15-17.50 Satin Dresses, tulle style.	13.00				
9-20.00 Jersey Dresses, straight line.	13.75				
MISSIE'S SUITS					
10-23.00 to 35.00 Vellor Suits.	19.50				
29-35.00 to 45.00 Suits.	35.00				
35-45.00 to 55.00 Suits.	35.00 and 45.00				
12-12.00 to 15.00 Linen Suits, smart models.	7.50				
WOMEN'S SUITS					
25-39.50 and 45.00 Suits.	29.50 and 35.00				
15-35.00 Navy Serge Suits.	19.50				
35-45.00 Navy Serge Suits.	25.00				
10-35.00 White Serge Suits.	30.00				
5-49.50 Tailored Vellor Suits.	35.00				
18.50 to 35.00 Outing Suits.	12.50 to 35.00				
7-16.00 Linen Crash Suits.	10.00				
5-49.50 and 50.00 Suits.	35.00 and 45.00				
COATS AND WEAPS					
20-65.00 to 85.00 Coats.	45.00 to 80.00				
20-55.00 to 250.00 Eve. Wraps.	45.00 to 150.00				
40-45.00 Fur Collared Coats.	37.50				
5-50.00 Vellor Coats.	39.50				
5-48.00 Military Capes.	39.50				
6-25.00 Tweed Mixture Coats.	19.50				
6-20.50 Jersey Coats, fur trimmed.	15.00				
4-45.00 Silverstone Coats, belted styles.	39.00				
FURS AND FUR COATS					
Fur Pieces Specially Priced—Scarfs and neckpieces, kolinsky, mink, red fox, muskrat, sable, etc.	22.50				
Fur Pieces Specially Priced—Capes, scarfs, muffs, beaver, wolf, mole, ermine, nutria, etc.	39.50				
Fur Pieces Specially Priced—Scarfs, capes, cross fox, blue lynx, mole, black fox, nutria.	47.50				
Fur Pieces Specially Priced—Stoles, scarfs, sets, muffs, collars.	69.00				
Five selected furs.	195.00 and 245.00				
Special for this Sale—Raccoon Coats.	137.50				
165.00 Men's Fur-Lined Coats.	137.50				
Special—Children's Furs.	5.00 to 10.00				

A matter of business— not sentiment

Is it not essential to the safety of your estate that you make its management a strictly business matter?

Would not this result be more surely obtained by putting your estate under the management of a sound trust company, strictly responsible to the laws of the Commonwealth, and with many years' experience in closing up estates and handling trust funds?

Ask for booklet "Why a trust company instead of a friend" and other booklets relating to estates.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT
& TRUST COMPANY
100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Sts.,
Boston, Mass.

Let Them Romp



Real hearty, vigorous youngsters are bound to be quite active some way. Their feet do the great share of it, too, it seems, and parents often find the providing of a suitable shoe somewhat of a problem.

But the logical point of view is—don't blame the boys! Given the proper balance in his shoes to start with and the strain will be so perfectly distributed that they will not break down at any one point first. Coward Shoes for Boys are expertly designed for boys, and real boys like them.

The
Coward
Shoe

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., New York
(Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled Sold Nowhere Else

UNITED STATES IN THE GRAND FLEET

Rear Admiral Rodman Tells of a Year's Hard Service in North Sea, Paying High Tribute to Admiral Sir David Beatty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—"The Grand Fleet was the very backbone of the structure which has made victorious peace a certainty," declared Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Ninth Division, Atlantic fleet, in a statement describing the achievements in European waters of the 10 dreadnaughts which now lie in the North River, and which cooperated with the British Navy. The sentence quoted was a reiteration of one he used during a speech on the occasion of the farewell tribute paid by the United States officers to their commander-in-chief during the war, Sir David Beatty. Rear Admiral Rodman described the United States fleet's part in the war in part as follows:

"A few months after our entry into the war it became necessary to strengthen the Grand Fleet of Great Britain; and, accordingly, a division of battleships, under my command, was sent to cooperate with it. This was just one year ago, and since that we have been constantly on active service in the North Sea as a squadron of the Grand Fleet. There were good and sufficient reasons why this information should have been kept secret during the war, but now that it has ended there can be no objection to making public its operations.

"No mention can be made of the Grand Fleet without my thoughts turning to its commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir David Beatty, a man of rare accomplishments, a natural-born, tried, trusted, and gallant leader. Under him our combined forces operated, just as later all of the allied armies were placed under the direction or command of Marshal Foch.

"It is most gratifying to state that within a very short time after joining and after our first operations with the Grand Fleet we were assigned to one of the two places of honor and importance in the battle line. We were known and designated as the sixth battle squadron, and, as one of the two so-called fast wings, would take station at the head or rear of the whole battle-ship force, dependent upon certain conditions, unnecessary to mention, when going into action. As a matter of fact, when, on one occasion, we came within a few miles of cutting off from its base and engaging the German fleet, the disposition was such that the American battleship division would have been in the last and have led into action, had the enemy not avoided action and taken refuge behind his defenses, as usual, before we could catch him. It was our policy to go after him every time he showed his nose outside of his ports. So persistent was this performance on our part, so sure were we to get after him, that, toward the end, he rarely ventured more than a few miles from his base.

"After four years of war for the Grand Fleet, and after we had been a part of it for the last year, there came the débâcle, the last scene of the great drama. Not as we had all expected, as the successful termination of a great sea battle, but as an ignominious surrender without firing a gun. Surely no more complete victory was ever won, nor a more disgraceful and humiliating end could have come to a powerful and much-vaunted fleet that which came to the German High Seas Fleet.

"Our mission has been successfully accomplished; the German fleet is a thing of the past; the seas are safe and free to our own and our allies' ships. The value of sea power could have no better demonstration.

EDUCATOR TO PEACE CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston will leave the United States today for England and France, where she will represent the Federal Bureau of Education in Paris during the Peace Conference. She makes the trip at the request of the Commissioner of Education, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior. Mrs. Andrews is a member of the Bernese bureau of the International executive committee of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, established at The Hague in 1915.

JUDGMENT IN EXPRESS CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—That express companies and other public service companies are themselves responsible for their patrons being able to read

or understand the conditions or limitations of any issued tickets, notice, contract, form, etc., is the opinion of the Court of Review of Montreal in an important judgment rendered against the Dominion Express Company. The Superior Court, from which appeal was taken, held that the law did not require that such documents be printed in both the English and the French language but that separate documents might be printed in different languages, it being the duty of the individual to demand a document printed in a language which he understood. The Court of Review, in modifying this opinion, was unanimous and judgment was accordingly given, amounting to \$150 and costs, to the plaintiff, Omer Jolicoeur, a French-Canadian who sued for the

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The pie-eating contest had begun. Eighteen heads bobbed up at the starting signal and quickly bobbed up again wearing as many varied expressions of amazement. The pies were piping hot, and, furthermore, were filled with jam—a jam which stuck with a rebellious and viscous tenacity. The pie contestants worked with their hands tied behind their backs and their jam-besmeared features reappearing from the steaming interior of the brown-crust disks, and held

brings its big muscled champions from out of the scorching fireroom, to compete with the warriors who toll above them in the open.

In every event were rival factions entered, and throughout the afternoon, down the deck had scrambled a tangle of floppy trousers, squirm of sinewy, muscular bodies frantically elbowing and wriggling toward the elusive goals and various races. The sloping and at times slippery deck made even the old-fashioned potato race an event filled with many amusing clashes. Even the potatoes, as if keenly alive to the situation, helped in the muck, by rolling out of position with the heave of the ship.

Then followed the three-legged and back-to-back races replete with spills,

boom, after a crawl through a 40-foot windsail loaded with flour. Then came the greased spar fight in which the combatants sat astride a well-lubricated boom and fought with boxing gloves until one fell into the cargo net waiting to receive the vanquished warrior; and a tug of war between the black gang and the deck force and in which the firemen went down to defeat. The jubilation of the deck force, however, was short lived, for in the punt race which followed, in which shovels were used as paddles, the lower deck force emerged triumphant.

The mess boys furnished the excitement in the battle royal. Those who have never seen a navy battle royal have something to live for. There were five contestants. Each was blind-

CABLE INJUNCTION MOTION ARGUED

Counsel for United States Government Argues Action Does Not Lie Against Defendants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The motion of the United States Government to dismiss the bill of complaint in the injunction suit instituted by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, to restrain the government from operating the cable lines, on the grounds that there is no equity in the bill, was argued on Friday before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court. Harold Harper, assistant United States district attorney, and Edward F. McClenahan, special assistant to the attorney-general, appeared as counsel for the government, and Charles Evans Hughes and William W. Cook for the plaintiff.

Stating that the government, and not the Postmaster-General and Newcomb Carlton, as director of the merged systems, is the defendant, Mr. Harper declared that the government could not be made a party to the suit, and could not be heard before the court. Summarizing the action taken, he said:

"Carlton has done nothing except at the command of the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster-General has done nothing except at the command of the President. The President has done nothing except at the command of the Congress of the United States."

FULL COURT TO HEAR BAY STATE RATE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which sits on Jan. 6, is to decide whether the Bay State Street Railway Company may charge a uniform fare of 10 cents in its various zones, or whether the rates fixed by the Public Service Commission, 7 cents for city zones and 5 cents outside, shall stand. The petition of Wallace W. Donham, receiver for the company, came before Judge Crosby in the Supreme Court on Friday, and he, without hearing preliminary arguments, reserved the case for the full bench.

The receiver contends that the Public Service Commission set the 7-cent and 5-cent rates, effective on Jan. 1, without first determining whether or not the 10-cent rate would yield more than a reasonable return. Mr. Donham seeks to have the court annul or modify the commission's decree.

RETURN OF TROOPS OF UNITED STATES

War Department Hopes Soon to Increase the Rate to 200,000 or 300,000 a Month—More Than 68,000 Have Arrived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Sixty-eight thousand United States soldiers had been returned from overseas Dec. 21 and slightly more than 500,000 in this country had been mustered out of service, members of the House Military Committee were told on Friday at their weekly conference at the War Department.

Officers are being discharged rapidly, Chairman Dent said, explaining that 32,000 had been released since the armistice was signed. The largest number of discharged officers was in the chemical warfare service and the smallest number in the medical section.

Troop movements from abroad on ships now controlled by the United States are limited to 160,000 men in a month, but the department hopes to increase this to 200,000 or 300,000. This increase, Mr. Dent said, depends on how many additional ships can be obtained from the Allies and how many American cargo ships can be converted into transports.

Departure from France of 11 transports, including the Mauretania, with more than 3000 men from the three hundred and forty-seventh infantry of the eighty-seventh division, is announced by the War Department. The Mauretania will reach New York on Monday, and most of the men aboard will be sent to Camp Dix for demobilization.

The transport Antigone, due at Newport News on Jan. 4, is bringing home 11 officers and 55 men of the seventy-sixth (New England) division, which has been used as a depot division and which has been reduced to small proportions. They will be sent to Camp Devens, Massachusetts. The fifty-second coast artillery regiment also is on the Antigone.

SOCIALISTS TO AWAIT PASSPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Socialists in this city are discussing the possibility of the attendance of American delegates at the proposed International Socialist Conference, now set for Jan. 6, at Lausanne. They have not yet received word whether the State Department will allow the three United States delegates who were chosen by referendum vote to leave the country for the purpose of attending the meeting. These delegates have twice been refused passports.



Various sports in which the men of the United States Navy celebrated Thanksgiving Day

value of a trunk and contents and for which the company denied liability beyond \$50, the limitation which appeared in English, on a printed receipt given the plaintiff but which he could not read.

LESS NOISY WELCOME TO TROOPS ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because of the activity of small craft and the distracting noise of sirens and whistles welcoming returning transports, seriously interfering with their navigation and docking, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the captain of the port of New York that all tugs, motor boats, excursion steamers and other vessels keep at a distance of 300 feet from the incoming transport; that they shall not blow whistles or sirens at a distance of less than half a mile, except to give necessary signals; shall not shoot streams of water from their hose within half a mile, except to extinguish fire; and that no band shall play in the vicinity while the transport is approaching its dock.

DECISION EXPECTED IN HARBOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Boat owners and workers appeared before the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board on Friday. The former, adhering to their desire not to recognize arbitration of their refusal to grant the men an eight-hour day, preferred to be present unofficially, declaring that the board was incomplete.

William H. Taft, for the War Labor Board, has advised them to work with the harbor board, and it is probable that if they refuse to cooperate, a decision will be made regardless of their attitude. The hearing was brief, and developed the fact that the men are more interested in an eight-hour day than in higher wages. A decision is expected soon.

aloft to the cooling breeze, brought forth howls of laughter from the crew assembled.

The culminating event of Thanksgiving Day sports aboard the United States Navy supply ship, the Bridge, was being enacted.

When a tar plays, he plays. And when there is a national holiday, he knows his playday has arrived—war and weather permitting. So on Thanksgiving Day, wherever there are any of Uncle Sam's ships on the seas, there are roped-off decks within which bluejacket gladiators are doing "stunts," cheered by the thousands of shipmates ranged about the inclosures or looking down from the vantage points of rigging and guns.

There were two reasons why the holiday events aboard the Bridge promised to be of record quality. The first, because the ship had twice the preceding year been cheated of its sport program. The second, the many existing rivalries which could only be settled by contest.

Christmas of 1917 was spent on the edge of the war zone with a howling storm lashing the seas over decks, precluding the schedule of outdoor events. The Thanksgiving turkeys of that year were raised in Ireland and were eaten with a weather eye open for submarines. The rivalries in this period of delay had grown and waxed fat and were ripe for action.

And nowhere does the spirit of competition run higher, or enthusiasm blossom more genuinely than among the web-footed sons of Uncle Sam. There is rivalry among the ships, rivalry among the ships' divisions, and even among the sections of divisions. Above all is the ancient rivalry of the deck force and "black gang," which

and then the ship's lieutenant, long in the service, and wise in the ways of the seas, brought on his original one, his water race.

Each division was represented in the line of entries for this event. Each entry balanced on his head, and held by his hands a big bucket brimming full of water. The object of this race was to cruise down the deck, around the turning buoy, then back to the starting line, in the shortest space of time with as much water as possible remaining in the buckets. Men and decks were soaked with artificial showers which spouted from the buckets. Each contestant was spurred on by his factional backing. Great was the cheering, and also the groans, when some less fortunate bluejacket fell on the slippery planking, sousing his opponent in his drop.

Funniest of all was the flour contest. A large trough eight feet in length and three feet in width, partly filled with flour, was set out upon the forecastle. Into the flour was sprinkled a handful of quarters which were to become the property of the contestant picking them up with his mouth. The hands of all who entered the event were tied, of course.

Stripped for action, the silver prospectors thrust their heads into the powdery mass to grope about for the prizes. Heads bumped heads, faces assumed strange camouflage, while the crew, convulsed with laughter, urged on the participants to greater efforts.

Everything was fun. The obstacle race started with a rush down the deck and a snack-like crawl beneath a layer of cargo nets which caught the unwary in their wide meshes. It ended with a run over the rigging and head-on drive through a lifebelt suspended from a horizontal

folded and wore a boxing glove on one hand and carried a tin cup in the other. At the word "tap" each taps the cup on the deck. This gives the opponent an idea where an antagonist is located and the one-armed fight is on. The air is filled with flying arms. Only chance lands a blow on a telling spot. It is a performance complicated and grotesque.

But the crowning event is the pie-eating contest. For in its speed and endurance and capacity are the essential qualifications. The contestants, selected for their qualifications, ranged alongside the mess table set up for them upon the deck. Entries encircled the festive board. The pies came hot from the galley, and the maneuver to get them out of their plates and into one's mouth is no small task. In the olden days, oakum was distributed in the pies to further complicate matters, but a jam filling has been found to offer so many improvements over the old system, that its use is general. Jam lends a local color which adds not a little to the gaiety of the occasion.

The pie eaters worked furiously. Some began by gnawing off the upper crust first, while others used another strategy of attacking the disks from the side, eating inward. As the pace waxed warm, a pie-besattered squad lunged at the elusive bait, with every move accelerated by cheers and entreaties to greater endeavor. The big electric cargo lights were throwing their glare down upon a strange spectacle before the contest was closed.

The pie fighters, now liberally adorned with jam from hair to waist line, munched at the last remaining bits of the one time delicacies. Already the winner could be picked, and amid a salvo of cheering by the crew, the end came. Thanksgiving Day was over.

Beginning Monday, Dec. 30, Our 46th Annual Linen Event

You will find it an excellent opportunity to provide yourself with fine Linens, Towels, Blankets, Bed Spreads, Puffs, Comforters, White Goods, Wash Goods, Aprons, Dainty Underwear and similar goods of choicest quality at prices that indicate substantial economies.

T. D. Whitney Company

Everything in Linens

Temple Place

BOSTON

West Street



MASSACHUSETTS TRUST COMPANY

Extends the Compliments of the Season

and invites you to take advantage of the facilities offered in both its

Commercial and Savings Departments

Start the New Year Right

and Open an Account in Our Savings Department

Last Dividend at rate of **4 1/2%**

Interest Begins First of Each Month

55 Federal Street 238 Huntington Avenue BOSTON, MASS.

Uplown Office Open Also Saturday Evenings, Seven to Nine

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Established 1851

Our Permanent Policy

—We shall not charge our customers for the privilege of a credit account.

—We shall not change our long-established free delivery policy.

We shall not charge our customers more for their merchandise than any other store because these privileges are granted without extra cost to them.

Our reputation of 67 years' standing has been built on

Satisfactory Service

Satisfactory Merchandise

Satisfactory Prices

We shall maintain this reputation by permanently continuing these policies and guarantees.

Our Permanent Guarantees

—We Guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low as, and in many instances lower than, the same article can be bought elsewhere in New England.

—We Guarantee the qualities and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE—These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank our patrons to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

Jordan Marsh Company

Washington Street, Between Summer and Avon, Boston

CLEVELAND TO VOTE ON NEW TERMINAL

Proposition for Union Station
on Public Square Indorsed
by City Council—Suit to
Stop Election Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The proposition on the part of the proponents of an ordinance, recently adopted by the Cleveland City Council, authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with the Cleveland Union Terminals Company, providing for the construction, maintenance and operation for the use of steam and electric railroads, of a union passenger depot adjoining the southwest corner of the Public Square in this city, and granting the right to the same company to construct, maintain and operate elevated, surface and underground tracks, so far as they may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the company, in connection with the recently constructed freight house and warehouse near Broadway and Central Avenue, to submit this ordinance to the vote of the people of Cleveland at a special election on Jan. 6, is to be met, it is announced, by a suit to enjoin the Board of Elections from conducting such an election.

This is the latest move on the part of the taxpayers of Cleveland to postpone what seems to be somewhat hasty action in determining a proposition for the construction of the union passenger station in Cleveland that has been before the public for more than a decade.

Many years ago the proposition for a reconstructed depot was worked out by the Group Plan Commission's architects, whereby the station was to occupy a site on the lake front, midway between the recently constructed City Hall and Cuyahoga County Court House, and was to stand at the end of a mall 600 feet wide and 1500 feet long, leading up to Superior Avenue. Unfortunately, as was stated at a meeting of one of the civic bodies the other day, the proposition never got beyond the "picture stage." Meanwhile, two brothers, O. P. and M. V. Van Sweringen, have been doing some rather wonderful things. They have developed, on what is known as Cleveland Heights, one of the most remarkable residential suburbs in the United States. They have constructed an air-line electric railway over their own private way which is intended to bring this residential section within less than 30 minutes of the Public Square.

With plans splendidly prepared and the United States Government apparently playing into their hands, the Van Sweringens incorporated a company known as the Cleveland Union Terminals Company, having a nominal capitalization, got the tentative approval of the regional director of the United States Railway Administration, Mr. Smith, former head of the New York Central Lines, with whom the Van Sweringens had done business in the matter of the freight depot for that company, and came before the people of Cleveland with a proposition that they take the long-standing negotiations with the railroad off of their hands and construct a union terminal station for all the railroads at the southwest corner of the Public Square, adjoining the new Hotel Cleveland, whose architect had purposely left a place in his architectural scheme. It will be submitted to the voters at a special election now fixed for Jan. 6, 1919.

RESTRICTED IMPORTS LIST IS SHORTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States War Trade Board announces that licenses may now be issued when applications therefor are otherwise in order, for the importation of the following commodities from any primary or overseas market:

Agricultural implements, art works, beads and ornaments, manufactures of bone and horn, all acids, muriatic acid, ammonia, fuel oil or amyl alcohol, citrate of lime, all salts of soda; sumac, ground or unground; chicory

root, raw or roasted; clocks and watches and parts thereof; cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured; cryolite, dials, draughts, chessmen, billiard balls, electric lamps, manure salts, fish hooks, rods and reels, artificial bait, fluor spar.

All fruits, gelatin, and manufactures thereof; gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry; sulphur oil or olive roots, grease, hay, hops, infusorial and diatomaceous earth and Tripoli; mantles for gas burners; merschaum, crude and manufactured; musical instruments and parts thereof, nickel.

All expressed vegetable oils, lemon oil, non-mineral paints and varnishes, pencils and pencil leads, penholders and pens, perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations; phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and parts thereof; pipes and smokers' articles; plates, electrotypes, stereotype and lithographic, engraved; remittances.

Artificial silks and manufactures thereof, soap, malt liquors, wines, other beverages, candy and confectionery, tar and pitch of wood, toys, umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for.

All vegetables, either in their natural state, or prepared or preserved, vinegar; whalebone, unmanufactured; manufactures of hair of camel, goat and alpaca; zinc.

The board announces that applications for licenses to import the following commodities from China will now be considered:

Thick soy, manufactured; thin soy (sauce), prepared fruits, prepared vegetables, bean curd, bean sauce, prepared soy beans, salt cabbage, olives, water chestnuts, dried lily root, vermicelli, paper sticks, dried vegetables, oysters, flatfish, almonds, dried mushrooms.

The board, after consultation with the Food Administration, announces that it will now consider applications for licenses to export sweetened, condensed, evaporated, powdered milk to all countries except those in Europe.

Exporters should acquaint themselves with import requirements of countries of destination, and necessary transportation arrangements should be made before moving goods to sea-board, as the fact that export license is granted is no assurance that shipping space can be secured.

SAILORS OF FLEET GET SHORE LEAVE

NEW YORK, New York.—More than 12,000 sailors, part of the crews of the 10 United States dreadnaughts which were welcomed home on Thursday after 18 months' service in European waters, enjoyed shore leave on Friday and they made the most of their long-awaited opportunity. They were still talking of the city's welcome as the battleships steamed up the Hudson and of the cheers of the millions that witnessed the land parade down Fifth Avenue. Various war societies provided special entertainments. Many clubs kept open house; free sight-seeing trips were arranged and free tickets were furnished to numerous theatrical performances.

While the city furnished its attractions to the sailors, the people were attracted to the six miles of fighting ships riding peacefully at anchor in North River—the greatest American armada ever assembled. The dreadnaughts that arrived were but a part of the fleet already stationed here. Permission to visit the ships was granted and thousands thronged aboard on Friday. A number of destroyers, which also have been on overseas duty, are now on the way to this port.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE BOARD FORMS

NEW YORK, New York.—The Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry has been organized to develop United States markets for French products, with headquarters in Paris and New York, it was announced on Friday. Branches are being established throughout France. French merchants believe conditions are favorable for a campaign to replace German goods with French products in this country. Ambassador Jusserand is honorary president of the board. The governors include American and French bankers and manufacturers.

FRENCH MISSION'S AUSTRALIAN VISIT

General Pau Greeted Enthusiastically in Queensland—Inspects Sugar Industry, Sheep Farms and Also the Orange Groves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Sunny, warm-hearted Queensland, probably most Gallic of all Australia, welcomed General Pau and his French Mission with a spontaneity which touched the visitors. Even in their brief visit to the great State, which forms the spearpoint of the Commonwealth, the mission found how immense were the resources awaiting fuller development.

From the border of New South Wales to the reception in Brisbane, the mission's train moved in sunshine and cheer, with the welcome of children and the hallo of the construction gangs by the side of the railway mingling with the more formal greetings of citizens. The dinner given by the state government and attended by the Governor, the mayoral reception, and the welcome given by the Chamber of Commerce were the chief functions in Brisbane, but equally delightful were the score of public and private tributes which filled the spare moments.

Bundaberg, the home of the Queensland sugar industry, was as charming as it was novel to the French guests. They saw all stages of the industry, which once was conducted with native labor but now is all white, from the cutting of the high-rice cane, to its crushing in the mill, and its subsequent refining. The workers conversed eagerly by means of an interpreter; one group of six men were stated to be averaging 32s. a day at cane cutting.

Many other centers of Queensland enterprise, pastoral, agricultural and industrial were visited, but perhaps the most interesting place was Roma where the visitors saw shearing in full operation, inspected rich wheat fields, tested the quality of orange groves, enjoyed the sweet grapes, and bathed in the soft artesian bore water which is supplied to the town.

There were many incidents in the visit which will be remembered in Queensland, remembered because the North has the chivalry and quick comprehension of the American Southerner. There was the day that General Pau heard of the French veteran of 1870, who could not do more than send his welcome, the general's swift response which swept aside all other lesser things, the affectionate farewell, the impulse which plucked the flower from the buttonhole and placed it in the hand of the veteran.

"When your soldiers get to Germany what will they do?" asked a Queensland hostess. "Will they hate as the Germans have hated?" "Madam, the soldiers of France will punish, but they will never hate," answered the great Frenchman, with the gentle courtesy which removed all sense of rebuke.

"At the moment of quitting the hospitable soil of Queensland, I wish, both personally and on behalf of colleagues, to express our profound appreciation of the warm and cordial welcome which we have received at the hands of the government and citizens of your State," said General Pau in his farewell message, and he added: "The present visit, necessarily brief as it has been, has far exceeded the anticipations which we had formed of Queensland, and I regret exceedingly that the rigorous limits of time have not permitted us to extend our journey to the northern part of your vast and wonderful territory."

Members of the mission emphasized the opportunities for greater commercial intercourse with France after the war, and Mr. Meadows Smith, the British Consul attached to the party, said that a profound impression had been made on his mind and on the mission by the capabilities of Queensland soil and its capacity for production. Looking into the future no thinking man could fail to realize the growing importance in the world's political economy of those nations which were first and foremost producers of food and raw material, and in both those respects Queensland stood undeniably high and would stand higher still. He believed confidently the time was coming when Australia with its incredible capacity for growing the products of the temperate and tropical zones, would be a supplier of raw materials and foods to the great manufacturing countries of the world, and would find it more and more necessary to enter into direct communication with those countries.

There was absolutely no reason to apprehend the possibility of overproduction, and a consequent slump of prices. The crowded populations of manufacturing countries, both in the old world and in the United States, would be requiring increased quantities of food and raw materials after the war, because their products would have been greatly depleted and the stocks of manufacturers would have fallen to a low ebb.

Nor was it to be expected, continued Mr. Meadows Smith, that this state of things would be succeeded by a glut of materials. Far from that, in the case of an examination of statistics and the index number for several years prior to the war would prove that the cost of the world's stable raw materials had been steadily increasing and that the tendency of the cost of living was to increase. There was not the slightest prospect of the world going back to the low prices seen in the past when the United States was increasing its production faster than population. The great western republic was now reaching a point where it would be a large buyer of foodstuffs and raw materials from other countries. In fact it was already a customer of Australia in this respect and would be a bigger one were it not for considerations of tonnage.

"I am convinced," said the visitor, "that however greatly the production of Australia in general and Queensland in particular are increased, both in raw materials and foodstuffs, an easy market at satisfactory prices will be found for many years to come."

Tasmania Welcomes Mission
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—General Pau, the distinguished soldier, and the other members of the French mission, made a triumphant tour of the State of Tasmania. Everywhere they were received with most remarkable manifestations of friendship, and such scenes of enthusiasm as marked their reception in every town visited, and along every road they passed, have not been witnessed since the memorable visit of the present King and Queen of England in 1901. General Pau and his colleagues were deeply impressed and moved by the fervor of the welcome, and the sincerity of the farewells, and the general in his farewell speech said they would carry away with them lasting impressions of a most memorable visit.

In the capital city of Hobart every public building, business and private house, flew patriotic flags and streamers, thousands of people lined the streets, and as the mission entered the town in motor cars there were noisy cheers, waving of flags, and cries of "Vive la France!" A feature of the welcome was the mayoral reception in the City Hall, where 4000 state school children, armed with miniature patriotic flags, and with hearts full of enthusiasm, sang France's national song. Motoring from the City Hall to the steps of the Town Hall, where the reception was continued, the mission passed through an avenue of school children.

General Pau, in responding to the speeches of welcome, said Australia had already accustomed himself and his colleagues to the most touching manifestations of sympathy, affection, and good will for France, but nowhere had its manifestations more profoundly touched his heart than here in Tasmania, the island State, where the beauty of nature and the special charm of the landscape resembled his own France. The beauty of the hills and valleys, and flowers in bloom greatly impressed him with its resemblance to Brittany, a province that was very dear to him. But what had struck him most was the great popular enthusiasm. It led him almost to believe he was in a city of at least

200,000 people. (The population is about a fifth of that).

The mission felt the sincerity of the welcome all the more because they learned of Tasmania having already sent 15,000 soldiers out of its population of 200,000 people, and having just subscribed £1,115,000 to the seventh War Loan, making a total of £4,500,000 since the war began. And they also had the pleasure of reviewing still more reinforcements.

General Pau concluded with a warm tribute of gratitude and recognition to the Tasmanian people for the splendid way in which their sons had responded to the call of France and the Allies. During his visit to Devonport, a coastal town, General Pau was presented with a large bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair fern as a tribute from the Women's Christian Temperance Union to the corresponding body in France, and as a greeting from the mothers of the district to the mothers in France.

ARGUMENTS IN THE CABLE SUIT OPEN

NEW YORK, New York.—Argument on the motion of the United States Government to dismiss the bill of complaint in an injunction suit brought by the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to enjoin Postmaster-General Burleson and Newcomb Carlton from taking over the lines of the commercial companies and merging them under federal control with those of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Carlton is the head, was begun on Friday before Judge Hand in the federal district court.

The government counsel contended that the United States is the vital defendant, and cannot be made a party to the suit. Mr. Carlton, he said, had done nothing except at the command of the Postmaster-General, and the latter had taken no action except at the command of the President, who, he stated, ordered federal jurisdiction over all American systems under authority delegated by Congress.

FAIL OF BRITISH COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Coal Controller has issued figures showing a falling off of nearly 16,500,000 tons, or about 8.4 per cent, in the estimated output of coal during the first 40 weeks of this year, compared with the output during the corresponding period of last year. Although miners will shortly be returning to the mines at the rate of 5000 a day, there is a large leeway to be made up, and some little time must elapse before the increase in the output of coal is felt. For the four weeks ended Oct. 12 it was estimated that 17,890,300 tons of coal were raised at mines in the United Kingdom, as against 19,159,100 tons during the corresponding period of 1917—less by 1,268,800 tons. The chief disturbance during the period was due to the railwaymen's dispute, owing to which one day on the average was lost by the pits in South Wales and Monmouth. On the best practical estimate for the loss of time in each of these periods due to holidays, disputes, and accidents, the capacity of the industry during the four weeks ended Oct. 12 this year was about 11 per cent, or nearly 574,000 tons per week, less than in October, 1917. As compared with the four weeks ended Sept. 14, there was an increase of less than 1 per cent in the capacity of the industry. Since the end of last March the stocks of coal held at the mines and in trucks has been reduced to the extent of approximately 1,500,000 tons.

AIR SERVICE FOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

PARIS, France.—It is understood that for the purposes of the Peace Conference, arrangements will be made to institute a regular aeroplane service insuring the rapid transit of news twice daily. As it is, telegraph lines at present are unable to cope with the normal traffic and great delays are the consequence. With an air service installed, however, the rapid transmission of newspaper dispatches dealing with the conference will be assured.

RESIDENCES FOR SCOTTISH SCHOOLS

Edinburgh Professor Establishes
Hostels Which Foster Remarkable
Spirit of Comradeship

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—From time to time proposals have been made in Scotland to furnish the universities north of the Tweed with a fully equipped residential system comparable with the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, but they have never fully developed. Schemes, however, of a less ambitious character have had a considerable measure of success. A well-known Edinburgh professor, some years ago, with the financial aid of a wealthy Scotsman, undertook to provide for university students by converting certain properties into hostels, as well as by erecting the well-appointed university settlement on the Castle Hill which was originally the home of Allan Ramsay.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, writing on the subject, says that on more than one occasion he had the opportunity of inspecting these properties, and that it cannot be denied that the hostels in question have not only been singularly successful in fostering a spirit of comradeship, unknown elsewhere, but that they have been a financial success. It seems that the Edinburgh professor who started the scheme has been called "the landladies' enemy," but this friend of his is fully convinced that the plan has been the means of exercising an influence for good not to be equaled even in England.

Indeed, so great was the success of the Edinburgh University hostels that a proposal was made by a wealthy social reformer in the west of Scotland to finance the erection of a large building in Glasgow for a similar purpose. Plans were actually prepared, so this correspondent understands, and the Edinburgh professor was consulted, but the latter gave it as his opinion that the proposed scheme was not practicable in Glasgow. The reasons given for this verdict were (1) that the scheme was on too large a scale, the proposed buildings occupying a whole block or square; (2) that many of the students had their actual homes in the city, and therefore had no need to go into residence. Moreover, though the professor who was consulted had no doubts as to the financial success of the institution, he was firmly of opinion that it would end in chaos because of the lack of persons experienced in student life to take control of such an establishment.

The hostels established in Edinburgh began in a small way, and it was, consequently, easy to rectify mistakes as they were discovered. Those who have been at Oxford or Cambridge, says the writer, and who know what residence in college means, will find it difficult to comprehend how a wave of academic enthusiasm is to establish a system that took so many years to develop in those universities. There is much, in his opinion, to be said for a closer union of students in the Scottish universities, but those who are interested in education should think very seriously before committing themselves to a scheme, however well-intentioned, which has no reasonable prospect of success.

CROWN PRINCE'S PLACE OF EXILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—Sir Thomas E. Thorpe has published the following description of Wieringen, the island refuge of the former German Crown Prince: Weiringen is a low flat island

in the Zuyder Zee, a sandy, wind-swept, treeless waste, rising only a few feet from the general level of the sea, surrounded on all sides by shifting banks of mud and silt, in which are narrow, tortuous channels navigable only by vessels of very light draft. From personal observation I may say it is about the most lonely and desolate spot in a particularly dreary part of Holland. The nearest town to it is Medemblik, about nine miles distant, with which there is occasional communication; but such supplies from the outer world as it needs are mainly brought by the shallow-draft craft which ply along the Zuyder Zee from Amsterdam. It is difficult of approach, and has practically only two small harbors—De Houkes, a village on the south coast, near the channel which separates the island from North Holland, and Den Oever, a more considerable place of small wooden houses, on the northeast corner, reached by a narrow waterway marked by beacons and buoys. Its scanty population is wholly occupied in fishing and in agriculture. It has no objects of interest. Beyond the short square church tower of Westerland, at the extreme west of the island, and the high tower with a short steeple of the church at Oosterland, near the eastern corner, and the pointed tower of the Hypolitus Hoef, about the middle of the island, the only noticeable features are the various Kaapen, large beacons of black wooden laths on stout masts with side supports, erected at various points along the coast, to assist the navigator in finding his way in this intricate section of the Zuyder Zee. Seaward, beyond an occasional "botter" or a "falk," or the smoke of a distant steamer, or a torpedo-boat running her trials along the Texelstroom, there is nothing to break the dull monotony of the gray and muddy waters which encircle the island. It is such a spot as the Elder Mertoun, or Vaughan, the unquenchable pirate of Scott's novel, might have chosen to retire to without fear that his ruminations or his solitude would be disturbed.

BOSTON POLICEMEN SALARY RAISE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although a delegation of policemen who waited upon the Mayor of Boston on Thursday made no direct threat of a strike to enforce their demand for an increase in pay, one of them remarked that it was not the desire of the force that there should be a repetition in Boston of what took place in Montreal and elsewhere where policemen refused to work.

The policemen asked for a raise of \$200 per man throughout the force, but the Mayor replied that \$100 was all that he could recommend in his 1919 budget. Even such an increase together with what was needed to pay higher salaries to firemen and other municipal employees will necessitate a petition to the Legislature for permission to increase the tax limit.

SOCIALISTS ARE TO SEEK PASSPORTS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The question of passports for three delegates representing American Socialists at the International Conference to be held at Lucerne, Switzerland, next month, is to be placed before the State Department at Washington within the next few days by officials of the national socialist organization. The invitation sent to the American group was addressed to Adolph Germer, secretary of the national socialist organization, now on trial in the federal court for violation of the Espionage Act. Three delegates are to be selected in the United States. Voting is going on throughout the country.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

Clearance Sale

Gowns - Dresses
Suits - Coats - Blouses
Sweaters
Silk Petticoats - Furs

When you consider the high quality of our attire and the reasonable prices at which they are regularly marked you will at once appreciate the unusual values we are offering in this great clearance sale.

Read the items
—then make the
most of your
opportunity.

SHEPARD
STORES.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE
BOSTON, MASS.

Descriptions
"whittled down"
to smallest
necessary facts.

Starting
Monday—

the carrying to fruition of plans made
—to surprise you with wonderful values
—in remarkable merchandise
—sure of greatest-ever selling in

WOMEN'S

**UNDER-
GARMENTS**

Only a few of the great values are given—
You must come to see the great surprises.

2.00 Flannelette Gowns, white and colors, full size.....	1.59
Slipover Gowns, not elaborate, neatly trimmed	1.00
Gowns, good lingerie styles, lace trimmed	1.45
Envelope Chemise, lace trimmed, many styles	1.00
Knickers, made of white cotton, sizes 27, 29 inch.....	50c
Drawers, good cotton, sizes 23, 25, 27 length	59c
Nightgowns and Envelope Chemise, Philippine embroidered.....	2.39
Philippine Hand Embroidered Chemise, bodice style.....	1.89
Figured Trimmed Petticoats, good twill material	1.00
Silk Petticoats, shirred flounce model, special	3.85
Silk Petticoats, very new models in lot, all straight styles.....	5.00
Corset Covers, lace trimmed for stout women.....	1.50 and 1.95
Drawers with ruffle, for stout women	69c

(Tremont Street—Third Floor)

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money



Last Dividend
at Rate of

4 1/2%

INTEREST
BEGINS

Jan. 10

A Prosperous New Year

Is assured if you will start the New Year right by opening a Home Savings Bank Account. That's the first step toward success. The second is to add to it REGULARLY a definite part of your weekly or monthly income. You'll be surprised how much you can save if you try!

It's the habit that counts! And persistence in SAVING will find you with a snug SAVINGS ACCOUNT at the end of the year. Try it—start now. Any sum from one dollar upward will open it here. Why not open a Savings Account for each of your boys and girls? You couldn't give them a better start on the road to success.

If unable to call—write for copy
of "Banking by Mail" today

Liberty Bonds Kept Free of Charge for
Our Depositors

Our Resources are \$29,581,000

Home Savings Bank

Incorporated 1889

75 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and Saturday
Afternoons from 4 to 7, for deposits only

PREMIER'S VIEWS ON LAND REFORMS

Mr. Lloyd George States Intelligent Land Scheme Is Basis of Great Industrial Policy—Advocates Back-to-Land Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WOLVERHAMPTON, England—In a record election speech at Wolverhampton, Mr. Lloyd George dealt at length, among other questions, with the vital ones of wasted land and the resurrection of rural life. The gathering, which was presided over by Lord Dartmouth, formed the opening of the provincial campaign on behalf of the Coalition.

Mr. Lloyd George, having alluded to the coalition of classes and parties which was manifesting itself and which was enabling them to approach the new problems in a spirit of comradeship, proceeded to touch upon the questions and problems which constituted what he termed the revelations of the great war. "One of these is," he said, "the enormous waste of the resources of our land. What do I mean? I mean on the surface and under the surface. Britain is a rich country so far as its soil is concerned. We import hundreds of millions of our supplies from abroad. I do not mean to say that we can grow them all, but we can grow a very much larger proportion of our supplies than we have done in past years. Take food. You can grow vast quantities of food in this country for which you have been dependent on foreign imports, but you want a much more intelligent policy than that. The land must be cultivated to its full capacity. That ought to be an essential feature in the new Britain. During the last two years we have made special efforts to increase the cultivation of the land because we were not sure what might happen as the result of the submarine campaign, and we had made up our minds that whatever happened the submarines were not going to starve us.

"So we undertook a great agricultural policy. But you must remember that we were doing it with great difficulties. Scores of thousands of our best agricultural laborers had gone to the front. Many of the farmers' sons, and of the farmers themselves had gone, and the soil had been impoverished of its best labor, and we had to undertake increased cultivation of land with reduced labor. In spite of the reduced labor we increased the area of cultivation in Great Britain and Ireland by 4,000,000 acres. How was that done? By a great combined effort. We brought the landlords in, and the farmers in, and the laborers in, and everybody who was concerned with the cultivation of the land. We got them all to work together for that purpose, and in two years, with reduced labor, we brought back the cultivation of England to where it was 40 or 50 years ago. If you can do that with reduced labor, what can you do when the men are back on the land, and when you have more time to work out your plans? After all, we had to improvise plans. We had to rush them through. They were necessarily crude. There were mistakes here and there, as always will happen when you have to do a thing in a hurry. Now you have more time to work out your plans with more men. But a systematic effort must be made to bring a population back to the land.

"I am not sure we fully realize how that will react upon other problems. If you bring a population back to the land it relieves pressure on the labor market, and it sustains the labor market. I spent a good many years of my life in Wales. You may find it difficult to realize that from my accent. There I lived in an agricultural area, but the industrial area was fed from the agricultural area, and if it had not been that you had the agricultural area to send fresh, vigorous life there to sustain those industries, they could not have been carried on. So a great agricultural policy is a great industrial policy. It relieves the labor market, and when you have got periods of depression there is always the land. You don't have the same competition which throws men out of employment. On the other hand, you have got a nursery to train vigorous men who will sustain other industries, and unless you have agriculture to do that, believe me, you cannot keep alive an industrial system in this country.

"An intelligent agricultural policy is the basis of a great industrial policy, and a systematic effort must be made to bring people back to the land. Give back the people, as many as you can, to the cultivation of the soil. But it must be done systematically. It must be done intelligently. We must sweep aside prejudices. The difficulty, believe me, is not with interests, it is with prejudice. And that is equally true in every business. People talk about the vested interests. It is not the vested interests I am afraid of, it is vested prejudices. Sweep these away and the state can easily deal with interests. You must not take any man's property away. You cannot build a great state on dishonesty. You are bound to come to grief if you attempt it. That was one of the fundamental errors of Bolshevism. What-ever the man has got pay him his full value for it. Do not stand upon it like a dog in the manger, and say, 'I cannot use it myself, and I do not want anybody else to.' What have you got to do in regard to the land? You must see the land is cultivated with full capacity. That is the road to it. You cannot get anywhere unless you make a track to that point, and I am anxious to get a good high road for the people to arrive at better conditions. You must do these things in a spirit of patience, and in a spirit of indomita-

ble resolution. Impatient people lack the second very often. They want to get there at once, and if they do not they give it up. That is not the way to do things in England or anywhere else. You must see that the land is cultivated properly, and there is a better chance of doing it than there was 40 or 50 years ago. The principles of farming are different. The capacity of the soil can be utilized to a much greater extent than it could 40 or 50 years ago. But you must do it on scientific principles. You must have a national supply of fertilizers that the government ought to take care to make available.

"There is another way the government can help. You must have increased security for all capital that is spent upon the land. No man will spend his capital anywhere, whether it is industry or agriculture, unless he is quite certain he is going to get an adequate return for it and that it will not be confiscated. You must eliminate the incompetent cultivator. You must have scientific production, which involves more complete and thorough training. Training for the cultivation of the land ought to be a very special concern of the government. You must have reclamation of waste land. That cannot be undertaken by individual landowners, for the simple reason that it may not depend entirely on them. For instance, there is the draining. It is no use your draining one part if you know that the next part is not drained. Therefore reclamation has got to be a connected effort directed by the state, and at the present moment there are hundreds of thousands of acres that on investigation have been demonstrated to be capable of being reclaimed.

"You also have forest lands which are unsuitable for higher cultivation. You have no idea how we were handicapped because we had to bring timber from Norway and Sweden and Canada, when you have plenty of land in this country that in the old days used to grow fine timber. Get as many people as you can to live amongst trees, especially if you can plant them on hills. Above all, you must have an improved system of cheap and rapid transportation. I may go into that later on, because I attach great importance to it. If you do all these things, in the course of the next few years you will see an enormous increase in the output from British soil, and you will have a fine, healthy, happy population living on the land, and that in itself is a source of strength to any country.

"The value of land is not confined to the surface of the land. This is a very rich country in its soil. It is not merely the surface of the country, but it is rich in minerals; one of the richest countries. We have never made full use of our rich coal fields, about the richest in the world, and I am perfectly certain that by combined effort it would be possible to convert a good deal of that coal into electric power, which will assist in our manufactures and which will do another thing that I consider very important: it will enable us to provide rural industries, the old rural industries where people were able to earn their living under the healthiest conditions throughout the whole land. You have got that in many places on the Continent, and all that is of value. It will assist in the vital problems. One of the most vital problems is the development, or shall I say the resuscitation, the resurrection of the dead rural life?

"There is the question of improved transportation. This is essential to all other projects. Take housing. You cannot approach rehousing inside a town. The space is limited. Your housing schemes have got, in the majority of cases, to be schemes outside the town. That is your only chance to get land. Otherwise you simply will be building up something which will sooner or later develop into another set of slums. You don't want that. I want to see these all gone before the war against poverty, against

wretchedness is over. I would like to see before the end of that war, slums, inhuman conditions, wretchedness, sailing in one after the other to surrender like the German fleet—sunk they should be to the bottom of the sea, where no human eyes shall look at their degradation.

"In such matters as housing, you must have good services of trams, light railways, lorries, and whatever enables people and goods to pass along great spaces, in order to make use of the surface of England with all its beauty, and Wales, and Scotland, and I don't despair of Ireland.

"Agriculture—that is very largely a question of transport. Very largely. It is a question of getting the produce cheaply to the market and quickly to the market. At the present moment, at least before the war, you could get agricultural produce from foreign countries hundreds of miles away carried across the seas more cheaply than the farmers could bring it 50 miles to a market. It is not merely a question of carrying goods cheaply—the food and products of the farmer, the small holder, and the allotment holder—to the market. It is a question of carrying to the farmer, to the allotment holder, what he needs to cultivate his land, and with a cheap, quick transportation you can regenerate rural England in such a way that you cannot do by any other means, and I consider, therefore, that to be one of the most important matters.

"I should also like, if I had time, to develop the importance of canals. The Midlands ought to have canal communication with the sea. In Germany, in France, great towns and cities like these should certainly be in communication with the main waterways that carry things to the sea. There is no country that has made less use of its water power. The war has demonstrated that transportation is a service for which the state should accept direct responsibility. I will tell you one special reason for that, apart from others. Unless that happens the poorer neighborhoods will always suffer. If you leave it entirely to private enterprise—and private enterprise always goes for the fat—it goes for the rich thronging neighborhood, where there is a return to be had, but I venture to say at once that the state has many interests, and when there is a loss on one the state makes a profit on another.

"But the state has an interest in populating the rural areas and developing new industries. The development of these little areas is a matter for the state more than for the private individual. You cannot pay good wages, you cannot improve the conditions of the people, you cannot pay the enormous debt which this war has brought upon us unless you increase production."

NO MEDALS FOR JUTLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In a lecture at University College on "War Medals," Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, said: "Neither we nor the Germans have issued official medals commemorating the Battle of Jutland. Varying views have been expressed on private medals issued in commemoration of that event. One medal describes Jutland as a British victory, and others, issued in Germany, claim a German victory. Admiral Lord Milford Haven has been responsible for a medal setting forth nothing more nor less than what he knew to be the facts at the time. Lord Milford Haven, who presided, referred to an earlier battle of the Dogger Bank, in 1781, when British and Dutch squadrons, of equal strength, fought furiously, the result being practically nothing. Many decorations were given in honor of the event. The admirals and captains each received a gold medal bearing the personal arms of the Prince of Orange, and the petty officers were presented with silver boxes, book-shaped. Engraved on the cover was the word 'Bible.'"

Women's Man-Tailored Shirts

Made in Los Angeles, Cal.

Made by manufacturers of men's high-grade shirts—with all the attention to detail that this conveys. Strictly and perfectly tailored—combining trimness with smartness.

Becoming, practical, and modish with the tailored suit.
In white madras or seersucker at \$1.95.
Of pretty striped fiber at \$2.95.
Of heavy striped silk shirting at \$7.95.

ARTHUR LETTS
462 Broadway Department Store
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



Sizes 36 to 44. Order direct through our Mail Order Department.

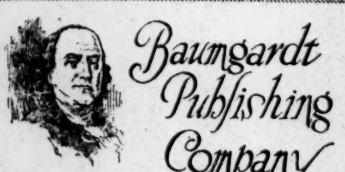
Tourists While Visiting Los Angeles

ROBINSON'S REGISTER

Will tell you where your friends are staying while here.
Be Sure To Register Yourself.

J. W. Robinson Co.

SEVENTH AND GRAND, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



Printing, Binding, Engraving
E. First and Rio Sts
Los Angeles California



Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Good Footwear
337-339 Broadway
LOS ANGELES

LONDON WELCOMES PRISONERS OF WAR

Lord Mayor Greeted First Batch of 500—Advancing Allied Armies Threw Out Screen of Lorries to Meet Released Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—One of the "sights" of London since the signing of the armistice has been the daily arrival of numbers of British prisoners of war, returning from Germany. These men land at Cannon Street or other big railway termini, and the appearance of the first batch of 500 was made the occasion of a popular demonstration and welcome in behalf of men who had cruelly suffered at the hands of their jailers.

The Lord Mayor took part in the reception, and, addressing the men, said he regretted that the pressure on his time would prevent him from extending a welcoming hand to all the parties of returning prisoners who would be arriving at the city stations. "The country has been deeply moved," he added, "by the accounts we have received of the unspeakable cruelty of the enemy toward our fellow countrymen who have fallen into their unscrupulous hands. We all profoundly trust that your sufferings are behind you. Before you, I believe, you will find a very practical sympathy from your countrymen, and I sincerely hope that your return to your homes will be attended by such happiness as will, in some measure, compensate you for your sufferings in the past."

Miss Grattan, the director of the French Red Cross canteen at Hoeville (Département de Meurthe et Moselle), in a report just received by the British committee at Knightsbridge, writes: "We have had the first batch of English prisoners, 305 of them, in the canteen all day, on their way from Germany. They were marched 70 kilometers, and then, in a big wood, the German guides said they had lost their way and that they were going back. The men plodded along, and landed here at about 8 o'clock this morning (Nov. 15). They were in all manner of costumes, many in women's old coats."

Italian War Prisoners From Austria
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Much active help has been accorded the Italian prisoners of war, who have come from Austria, either direct to Trieste or Fiume, or through Switzerland. The condition of many of the men called for immediate help, and military and civilian organizations have been active in caring for the needs of thousands of soldiers. In this work, the British have shown commendable zeal. British officers and soldiers offered at once spontaneously and generously their organized help. Every day lorries loaded with provisions left Trieste for Fiume, where there is a camp of 70,000 prisoners. Ten thousand prisoners have been sent daily to Venice and Ancona, but an average of another 10,000 arrive daily from the interior. The British have dispatched already 125,000 iron rations. A small party in charge of Major



"The Home of Dinnerware"

Advises the immediate selection of your

DINNERWARE

You don't want the festive occasion to find you short-handed as regards dinnerware.
Barker Bros.—"The Home of Dinnerware"—is capably equipped to supply you.
Many special, attractive offerings prevail for this particular occasion.

Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1888
The House of Complete and Helpful Home Furnishing Service
724 to 738 So. Broadway, LOS ANGELES

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,500,000
Resources \$17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

Bethel and composed of some officers and orderlies, arranged in Trieste the distribution of food and other necessities. Their splendid work is highly appreciated by the Italian military authorities and population.

Austrian Brutality to Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Inchcape has received a report from Captain Brooks, of the British India steamer, Mashobra, which was sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean in 1917, in which the latter says:

"The ship sank almost immediately and I was ordered on board the submarine. After eight days I was landed at Castelnuovo, the submarine having been, in the meantime, attacked three times by the allied craft. On arrival at Castelnuovo I was imprisoned for three days and nights in the cell of a fortress, with a reeking wet floor, no bed or bedding. I was without money, with very little clothing, and no food except scraps remaining from the guard's rations. I was then removed to Graz, traveling in a cattle truck during four days and nights, and allowed only one small meal a day, consisting of a little bread. I was unable to purchase extra food as, although the Austrian authorities advanced me an officer's cash allowance of 3 kronen per diem, the purchasing power of this amounted to about two pence, English pre-war value. On arrival at Graz I was placed in a room, without ventilation, for 31 days in solitary confinement and not allowed to take exercise; food of the most horrible kind was served out twice a day and was hopelessly insufficient. From Graz I was removed to a prison camp in Salzerbad, where I remained for 18 months until the prison guard, getting news of the Austro-Italian armistice, deserted their posts. In this camp the process of starvation was continued, for the daily rations did not in a week amount to the equivalent of three ordinary moderate meals, and the food was of the worst description possible. The parcels which got through were mostly pilloled, and in some cases bricks and other rubbish were substituted for the original contents. The company sent me money regularly, but it was impossible to buy food, as there was none available. Twice a week I was permitted to go for a mile walk with an armed guard. On leaving Salzerbad, in company with my British fellow-prisoners, 70 in number, I made my way by rail. After four days'

travel I reached Trieste, where, with others, I boarded an Italian destroyer, which took us to Venice."

Queen Greeted War Prisoners
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Queen Mary took occasion to greet in person at Cannon Street Station a batch of 350 returning war prisoners, of whom the majority belonged to the North of England. As the special train drew up at the platform the Queen was immediately surrounded by a crowd of soldiers and of friends who had come to meet them. She shook hands with several of the men, told them she was very glad to see them back home, and invited them to cross to the other side of the platform as quickly as possible and get hot coffee and food which awaited them. Her Majesty crossed over herself, and standing at the head of one of the refreshment tables, watched with much interest the serving out of the refreshment. From time to time she entered into conversation with the men, and noticing that some were inclined to stand on ceremony, smilingly bade them to get on with their food. To one man she said, "Don't wait. Eat your sandwich. I can talk to you just as well while you are eating." The returned prisoners, evidently appreciated the Queen's sympathy, and a sergeant called for "Three cheers for the Queen," which were given with great heartiness.

Peace and Prosperity Are Ours

And although you should continue to practice economy, you can dress well by becoming our patrons.

High grade wearables for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

are obtainable here, and among them are Stein-Bloch smart suits and overcoats, Knox New York hats, Edwin Clapp shoes for men, Wright & Peters shoes for women, Manhattan shirts, Munsing Wear for men and boys and Interwoven, Phoenix and McCallum hosiery.

Harris & Frank
Spring Street near Fifth
LOS ANGELES
Outfitters of reliability

Monthly Style Bulletin
Sent on request
Worthy Kasper Shoe Co.
416 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Know the Truth About THE New Edison
before you buy.
May we demonstrate it for you.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
Fitzgerald Music Co.
727-729 So. Hill U. S. A. LOS ANGELES

Flowers for Her
The Shop Beautiful—209 W. Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephones Bkwy. 8026-F 8028. Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Business Rentals Collected
D. S. Purdie & Co.
F. E. Patten
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

Property Cared For
Metcalfe & Ryan
1400 SOUTH SPRING ST., SECOND FLOOR
LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Just Published
an attractive booklet
"Los Angeles as a place to live in"
Complimentary—Send for it
LOS ANGELES TRUST
AND SAVING BANK
SOUTH AND SPRING STREETS

SOCIETY STATIONERY
FILING CABINETS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES
ENVELOPE MFG.
Younis Company
817-19-21 S. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

travel I reached Trieste, where, with others, I boarded an Italian destroyer, which took us to Venice."

ABUSES OF LAW LAID TO PEOPLE

Boston Public Official Urges Cooperation in Making Cities Safe for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"If there is a sincere desire to make the world, and its nations, states, cities and towns, safe for democracy, there must be cooperation on the part of every man, woman and child," said a Boston public official, recently. "In other words, the individual must recognize his or her responsibility by promptly submitting grievances to the attention of the authorities.
"Many persons are far more willing to air their opinions and shout their complaints into the ears of their next-door neighbors, than to take a few minutes' time in taking them to those authorities who have the power to deal with them. The negligence of a public official, the discourtesy of a street car conductor, the lawlessness of gangs of young men, the boisterous shouts and inconsiderate actions of boys and girls, are allowed to pass, perhaps with some contention, but in nearly every case without action.
"National and state legislatures have enacted numerous laws for the benefit of the people and for the preservation of peace and harmony, but these laws become so must waste paper if individuals recklessly disregard them, and in a degree become anarchists and Bolsheviks. And these disturbers of the peace will grow in numbers if the individual does not recognize his own responsibility, and point out infractions to the attention of the officials delegated to enforce the laws.
"The committees on public safety, established during the war by many of the states, dealt with hundreds of infractions of their regulations with rigid hand, and it is to be hoped that their work of rectifying abuses, principally in food and commodity prices, will be continued by some other authority."

BAR GERMAN FROM LACE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Nottingham lace trade for some time before the war was largely permeated by German labor. It is known that it employed more Germans than any other industry in Great Britain. The Nottingham Lace and Net Finishes Association, which employs, directly or indirectly, 30,000 people, has now passed a resolution pledging the members not to trade during the next 10 years with any firm in the local lace trade which employs or reinstates any enemy alien or any enemy alien who may, within the next 10 years, seek to commence business under any name.

Let Your Children Wear Acrobat Shoes

—Because of the common sense that is in them in leather and design and workmanship—
—Your children will enjoy Acrobat shoes—
—If out of the city—order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles.
—A Russia Tan Lace Boot "Acrobat"—with Tan calf or white elk uppers. Sizes 5 to 8, \$3.50; 8½ to 12, \$4.25; 12½ to 2, \$5.00.
Remember Acrobat Shoes

Bullock's
Los Angeles

VILLE DE PARIS
West Seventh Olive Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Red Cross Shoes

The style shoes that ARE comfortable

Exclusively at the Ville in Los Angeles

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

YOUNG'S MARKET

Highest Quality Eatables

Just Prices—Service
Seven Stores
Los Angeles, Cal.

Know the Truth About THE New Edison
before you buy.
May we demonstrate it for you.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
Fitzgerald Music Co.
727-729 So. Hill U. S. A. LOS ANGELES

Business Rentals Collected
D. S. Purdie & Co.
F. E. Patten
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

Property Cared For
Metcalfe & Ryan
1400 SOUTH SPRING ST., SECOND FLOOR
LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
738 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California GUARANTEED AND HONDED Special attention to the introduction of National Products.

Since 1862.

Desmond's
Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

Men's Boys' and Women's Wear
UNIFORMS for Army Officers.
Spring near Sixth
LOS ANGELES

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

DISCUSS CHANGES IN
ATHLETIC SYSTEM

Representatives of Many Colleges
Gather at Thirteenth Annual
Convention of National Collegiate A. A. and Plan Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Dean J. R. Angell of the University of Chicago, sounded the keynote speech on "The Reconstruction Program for Physical Education in Colleges," at the thirteenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Friday, at Hotel Astor in this city. A hundred representatives of as many institutions were present and applauded Dean Angell when he dealt frankly with the alleged faults of intercollegiate athletics. He enumerated a number of the good points of such sports and closed with a strong plea for the adoption of a systematic plan whereby college athletics and recreation should be made a definite part of the regular academic program with competent authorities in charge.

"The real issue now," said Dean Angell, "is whether the colleges will seize this opportunity, the like of which will never come again, to accept frankly and courageously with all that its obligations imply the entire task of the physical education of its students; or whether it will by preference choose the easier way, re-lapse into the old modes of procedure and turn over to agencies, at best but partially under its control, the supervision of the more conspicuous part of its games and sports."

"Why should the colleges be less intelligent in this matter than the War Department? In its effort to build a great modern army the latter came early to recognize that men must not only be hardened and trained in the ordinary routine of the soldier but that they must also be given wholesome recreation. And so we have had that splendid chapter in the development of man-power of which we are hearing something today, whose success was so intimately linked with the cultivation of group games and athletic sports of all sorts in the camps. The work has in many instances been successful quite beyond any reasonable expectation and it will redound to our lasting disgrace if we do not learn many useful lessons from it, both for our collegiate athletics and for our general program of national physical education."

The morning session was taken up with the roll call and addresses, which included those by Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College, vice-president of the association; Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University on "Physical Training and Athletics in the French Army"; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, of the War Department commission on training camp activities; and Capt. J. L. Griffith, in charge of the work at Camp Pike, on "to what extent can its plans and methods be adopted by the colleges?"

The report of a discussion in the Athletic Research Society on reconstruction of college athletics, was given by Dr. G. L. Fisher, director of the physical work bureau, Y. M. C. A. A committee on nominations was named. Dr. Raycroft and Captain Griffith told of the great benefits derived from sports in the army.

Dr. Meylan's address caused much discussion. On the military value of athletics he said in part: "One of the most definite lessons taught by the world war is that athletics have real military value. They serve admirably for the development of essential soldierly qualities, such as agility, endurance, courage, judgment, initiative, adaptability and perseverance. Athletics also have military value by affording wholesome recreation which helps greatly in maintaining morale. The arrangement of a program of athletic games and recreation was influenced by the following considerations:

"1. The chief aim was to realize in the largest measure possible the ideal of having every soldier in the French Army participate in some form of physical recreation one hour or more every day.

"2. As the army included men of varied ages, an effort was made to include activities that would appeal to the young and to those of more advanced years.

"3. Games and sports already known in France and suitable for army camps were introduced. These included soccer and rugby football, bowling, boules, frog, croquet, polochoon, running and jumping.

"4. In the selection of new games, preference was given to the simplest, most easily learned, and those requiring little equipment. The new activities introduced to the French soldiers included boxing, volleyball, basketball, playground ball, pitching horseshoes and a variety of simple group games and relay races.

"The French soldiers were keenly interested in all the sports, and made rapid progress in learning the American games.

"Another proof that the French command learned to appreciate the military value of athletics is the request made in September, 1918, to furnish trained American athletic directors for all the military schools. Fortunately, there were capable men available who had been athletic directors in the United States colleges. These men are now busily engaged training young officers and army instructors in the various forms of athletics and games common in American colleges. We, who have followed the athletic movement in the United States during the past 50 years and have ob-

served the part it has played in the development of stalwart manhood and loyal citizenship, have reason to believe that the introduction of an extensive athletic program in France will be an important factor in the rehabilitation of the French nation. We are also justified in entertaining the hope that through the contact of Americans and Frenchmen in sports and recreation, the mutual confidence and friendly relations now existing between these two democratic nations will be further strengthened and made permanent."

Several committee reports were made in the afternoon. It is said that there will be no change in the football rules; the rules in effect two years ago will stand. The basketball committee report dealt largely with schedules. The important decisions of the conference were expected to be at the night session.

OTTAWA HOCKEY
TEAM A WINNER

Defeats the Toronto Six in Third
Match of the National League
Championship Race, 5 to 2

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	
Ottawa	1	0	1.000	
Canadiens	1	1	.500	
Toronto	0	2	.000	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—With a record attendance at the Arena Rink Thursday night, the Toronto Stanley-Cup holders were defeated in the National Hockey League race by the so far undefeated Ottawa hockey team by a score of 5 to 2. The Ottawa team, playing brilliant hockey, secured a good lead in the first period, broke even with their opponents in the second and held them scoreless in the third.

Over 6000 people witnessed the victory of the Ottawas. Among the spectators were the Duke of Devonshire, two of his daughters, Lord Richard Neville, Captain Henderson and several others from Rideau Hall, this being the first vice-regal party to attend a hockey game since the war began.

Both teams set a terrific pace and the rink was in the best of condition. Denny, Ottawa, netted the first goal after a pass from Nighbor. Three minutes later Denny shot again after Cleghorn and Gerard had cleared. The puck caromed back from the net and Denny batted it through. Shortly after Denny again scored, coming in with Nighbor, dodging Randall and scoring unassisted. Skinner, for Toronto, secured a loose puck behind the Ottawa goal, swept round in front and hit the net; but before the period closed Nighbor netted a goal all of his own, and Ottawa stood three goals ahead, with two periods still to play.

During the second period Cleghorn of the Ottawas eluded Cameron and Noble and sent a cannon shot into the goal. Later Noble evened the score for the period by netting a magnificent shot for Toronto. That was the last score of the game. The summary:

TORONTO		OTTAWA	
Denny, net.	1	Denny, net.	1
Nighbor, r.w.	1	Nighbor, r.w.	1
Gerard, c.p.	1	Gerard, c.p.	1
S. Cleghorn, p.	1	S. Cleghorn, p.	1
Benedict, g.	1	Benedict, g.	1
Score—Ottawa 5, Toronto 2. Goals—Denny 3, Nighbor, Cleghorn for Ottawa; Skinner, Noble for Toronto. Substitutes—Roth, Lowrey for Ottawa; Crawford, Adams, Mesking for Toronto. Referee—Harvey Pulford. Judge of play—Charles McKinley. Umpires—A. Living and J. Wallace.			

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In the annual St. Andrew's Day wall game at Eton between the Collegers and the Oppidians, played Nov. 30, the Collegers won by 4 shies to 0. C. S. S. Burt scored three of the shies and was "chained" by his colleagues after the game.

At Queen's Club, Nov. 30, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst beat the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in a Rugby football game, by 11 points to 5.

The Leander Club is considering a proposal to call a conference of representatives of amateur rowing clubs throughout the United Kingdom for the purpose of taking steps to revive amateur rowing.

The Scottish Football League is inaugurating a "Victory" cup-tie competition between clubs constituting the Scottish and Western Leagues. Five Saturday afternoons in March and April have been proposed for the competition.

Steve Bloomer, the famous Derby County international footballer, has returned from captivity in Germany and turned out for his club on Dec. 7.

Three players tied for first place in the amateur billiard tournament concluded on Dec. 7 at Thurston's Leicester Square. They were Lieut. A. Cronen, the Scottish amateur champion; Mr. W. J. Gask, and Mr. W. E. Foster. The tournament was arranged in aid of war funds and not less than £500 was expected to be raised.

U. S. S. Malang beat the Marines of the Cardiff American Naval Base in a Rugby game (American style), played Dec. 7 on the Cardiff football ground, by 6 points to 0. Kaufmann scored the touchdown for the winners.

COLLEGE CHESS
OPENS WITH TIE

University of Pennsylvania, the
1917 Champions, Held to
Even Break by Cornell Uni-
versity in Triangular League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE WINNERS			
	Won	Lost	
1909—Pennsylvania	6	2	
1900—Cornell	5	2½	
1901—Cornell	4½	2½	
1902—Cornell	5	5	
1903—Cornell	5½	2½	
1904—Pennsylvania	5	3	
1905—Pennsylvania	5	3	
1906—Pennsylvania-Brown	5	3	
1907—Cornell	5½	2½	
1908—Pennsylvania	7	1	
1909—Pennsylvania	6½	1½	
1910—Cornell	6	2	
1911—Cornell-Pennsylvania	6	2	
1912—Pennsylvania	11½	3½	
1913—Cornell-Pennsylvania	12	4	
1914—Pennsylvania	4	0	
1915—Pennsylvania	5	3	
1916—Pennsylvania	5	3	
1917—Pennsylvania	5	3	

Penn Cornell Brown City Col.				
1909	6	5½	3½	
1900	3	5½	2½	
1901	4½	4½	2½	
1902	4½	5	2½	
1903	3½	5½	3	
1904	5	4½	2½	
1905	5	2	4½	
1906	5	2	5	
1907	4	5½	2½	
1908	7	3½	1½	
1909	6½	5½	1½	
1910	6	6	1½	
1911	6	6	1½	
1912	7½	4	2½	
1913	11½	10½	2½	
1914	12	12	0	
1915	4	0	0	
1916	5	3	4	
1917	5	2½	4½	
Totals	108½	92½	28½	8½

Brown not represented in 1901, 1909 and 1915 to 1918 inclusive. "C. C. N. Y." first entered in 1916.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The opening round of the twentieth annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League found the University of Pennsylvania, the champions of 1917, meeting Cornell University at the rooms of the Student Chess Club, this city, and the result was an even break, each team securing two points.

Of the four games scheduled to take place, one of them was won by default. C. A. Wishek '20 of the University of Pennsylvania team failed to make his appearance at the chess rooms so that he had to be defaulted to C. K. Thomas '21 at board No. 4, giving the Red and White players an easy point to start the day with.

Of the three games actually played, Pennsylvania won two and Cornell won the other. The game at board No. 1 was a hard-fought one and resulted in the only victory actually won by Cornell when H. Adelsburg '21, a veteran from last year's team, defeated Meyer Schimschewitz '19, also a veteran of last year and captain of this year's team. Adelsburg was formerly the champion chess player at the Brooklyn Boys' High School. He had the white pieces and his opponent resorted to the two knights defense. The Cornell player gave up a pawn in the opening, but obtained in return a promising development. During the middle game Schimschewitz worked up a dangerous attack, which required all of Adelsburg's skill to parry. In this he was successful, and turning the tables upon his adversary, he finally placed the game in Cornell's column after 40 moves.

S. N. Gerson, another veteran from 1917, placed a point to Pennsylvania's credit when he defeated H. Garfinkel '22 at the second board. This was an eventful game, which went to 41 moves, Gerson having the white side of a Giuoco piano.

A. Tobias '22 equalized the score for Pennsylvania at board No. 3 by defeating B. Leifer '21 in a four knights opening, in which Leifer had the white pieces. The game lasted 29 moves. The summary:

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS PLAY

First Round	
C. K. Thomas '21, Cornell, defeated C. A. Wishek '20, Pennsylvania, by default.	
H. Adelsburg '21, Cornell, defeated Meyer Schimschewitz '19, Pennsylvania, in 40 moves.	
S. N. Gerson '20, Pennsylvania, defeated H. Garfinkel '22, Cornell, in 41 moves.	
A. Tobias '22, Pennsylvania, defeated B. Leifer '21, Cornell, in 29 moves.	

PENN. CORNELL	
M. Schimschewitz, 0 H. Adelsburg	1
S. N. Gerson, 1 H. Garfinkel	0
A. Tobias, 1 B. Leifer	0
C. A. Wishek, 0 C. K. Thomas	1
2	

COMISKEY URGED TO
TRAIN IN PANAMA

CHICAGO, Illinois—Belasario Porras, President of the Republic of Panama, and three American officials of the Canal Zone cable President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, Friday, urged him to bring the White Sox to Panama on their spring training trip. Practice games will be arranged with sailor and soldier teams, the offer said, to put the Chicagoans on edge for their pennant race. President Comiskey is favorably considering the invitation, but will make no definite plans until after the joint meeting of the major leagues in New York City, Jan. 16.

BACK FROM THE ORIENT

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Admiral Austin M. Knight, who on Dec. 7 hauled down his flag as commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, which post he had held since the United States entered the war, arrived here on Friday from the Orient. Vladivostok was Admiral Knight's station for eight months.

WALES WINS GAME
FROM NEW ZEALAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SWANSEA, Wales (Thursday)—In a well-contested match, Wales defeated New Zealand today by one try to nothing before an intensely interested crowd of 3500. The keenness of the game recalled the famous 1905 Cardiff game when "All-Blacks" were similarly beaten.

The teams were chosen from the trenches and the home forces, Sir Douglas Haig granting special leave to the members of the Welsh team. The pace throughout was smart and the technique of both sides left little to be desired.

JUNIOR CENTRAL
CROSS-COUNTRY

Logan Square Athletic Club Cap-
tures the Honors With George
Hankel Individual Champion

CENTRAL A. A. U. JUNIOR CROSS-
COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPION-
SHIP STANDING

	Points
Logan Square A. C.	10
Franklin Skating and A. C.	24
U. of Chicago	31
Eleventh Regiment, I. N. G.	37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Logan Square Athletic Club won the junior cross-country championship race of the Central District of the Athletic Association Union held Wednesday over a course of 4½ miles, in the midst of snow flurries at Kosciuszko Park. George Hankel, an experienced runner of the Logans, placed first, after a tussle most of the distance with F. A. Long of the University of Chicago. Hankel is one of the best distance runners of this city and finished 150 yards ahead of the collegian by steadily keeping his pace.

The Logan club placed men first, third and sixth. The Franklin Skating and Athletic Club, which is taking up general athletics in a comprehensive way for the first time this year, made an excellent showing, winning second place. Its runners, were closely bunched, landing seventh, eighth and ninth. Roy Schoennemann won seventh place by only one-fifth of a second from his team mate, Harvey Huske.

The Franklin Club protested the team victory of the Logan Square Athletic Club on the ground that A. L. Parker, who played third for the Logans, had made out his entry as a member of the Illinois Steel Company athletic team, which he had represented in competition previously in recent months. The Logan club countered by explaining that Parker's entry from the steel company track team had been challenged by the Logan Sq. A. C. for which he had competed in the senior cross-country Central A. A. U. run, only a few weeks ago, and asserted the A. A. U. ruling that a man cannot change his club allegiance in six months, bound Parker to run for them. In this manner the dispute over the team victory will go to the championship committee of the Central A. A. U. for settlement at the coming meeting of the officials.

Snow covered the course at times to a depth of two feet, but the picturesque race drew a large crowd of watchers. By common understanding of the teams, and permission of the Central A. A. U., a team was allowed to finish only three men, instead of five, as in the rules book, for a team score. Twenty-two runners, of a field of almost 50 starters, finished the race. The first 10 finishers follow:

George Hankel, Logan Sq. A. C.	M. S.
F. A. Long, U. of Chicago	22 40
A. L. Parker, Logan Sq. A. C.	33
H. G. Dobler, 11th Regiment	33 12½
Robert Smith, unattached	34
Joe Kowalski, Logan Sq. A. C.	35 18
Roy Schoennemann, Franklin S.	36 14
A. C. C.	36 14½
Harvey Huske, Franklin S. and A. C.	37 26
L. R. Jacobsen, Franklin S.	37 26
A. C. C.	37 26
John Costopoulos, Greek Olympic A. C.	37 35

YORKSHIRE BEATS
NORTHERN COMMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important rugby football match under amateur rules was played on Nov. 30, on the ground of the Leeds Club at Headingley, between teams representing the Northern Command and Yorkshire County. Yorkshire won the game by 12 points to 8, after being two points behind at the interval, the command team playing a man short for the greater part of the game. Such a contest as this has not been seen in the north of England for a considerable time, and it aroused great interest among followers of the Rugby Union code.

Captain Myers was the first to score as a result of pretty passing by the Yorkshire backs, concluding with a neat reverse pass by Lieutenant McNaught. Before long, however, Gunner Rogers, the former Huddersfield three-quarter, got over the line in a race for the ball, and Lieutenant Day kicked the goal. The interval arrived with the score 5 to 3, in favor of the Northern Command.

On the resumption, Captain Healey having retired from the game, the Yorkshire forwards got the upper hand, and McNaught soon scored after a round of passing. Dryer Turpin and Captain Myers each scored a try within a short time, but the goal kicks failed. Sergeant Clark ran over in a fine rally by the command team, but the goal points were not added, and the game concluded with no further score.

SURPRISES COME
IN TENNIS PLAY

H. B. Kaltenbach Jr., of Prince-
ton, Defeats H. L. Taylor,
United States Outdoor Junior
Champion, in Indoor Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Surprises are beginning to be noted in the playing of the United States, junior and boys' indoor lawn tennis championship tournament, which is being conducted on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, and the biggest of them to date was the victory secured by H. B. Kaltenbach Jr., of Princeton, over H. L. Taylor of Brooklyn Preparatory School, in the third round of play in straight sets, 6-2, 8-6.

Taylor is the holder of the United States junior outdoor championship title, and was regarded as a decided favorite to come through to the final round of the present tournament. Little has been known about Kaltenbach, and this match was not looked upon as a serious proposition until it was practically over. Taylor did not seem to exert himself much in the opening set, with the result that his opponent won it rather handsily at 6-2. This seemed to wake the outdoor champion up a bit, and he ran the second set up to 5-2, and the eighth game to 40-30. At this point, Kaltenbach speeded his playing up a bit, and after bringing the game up to deuce, proceeded to win it, and then take the next two, making the set five all. From this point on, it was a battle royal until Kaltenbach, by strong playing, ran out the thirteenth and fourteenth games, giving him the match.

Vincent Richards, the 1917 boys' indoor champion, came through the second and third rounds of play with little difficulty. In the second round, he disposed of T. Le Gros, a fellow club member in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, and then defeated P. L. Kynast of Commercial High School, with the loss of only three games, all of them in the second set, when Richards had the match well in hand.

Taylor and Richards made good as a team in the junior doubles, as did the team of H. B. Kaltenbach Jr. and F. T. Anderson, and these two teams had set a very high standard of doubles play when they came together. There was a great battle in the third round of the boys' singles, when M. Bernstein of De Witt Clinton High School, met and defeated Jerry Lang of Morris High School, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR

TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round

Gerald Emerson, St. John's Academy, defeated S. A. Sanberg, New York University, 6-2, 6-1.

Vincent Richards, New York Tennis Club, defeated T. Le Gros, New York Tennis Club, 6-3, 6-2.

Third Round

H. B. Kaltenbach Jr., Princeton, defeated H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, 6-2, 8-6.

Abraham Bassford 3d, Scarsdale High School, defeated H. G. Snow, Horace Mann, 6-1, 6-3.

Vincent Richards, New York Tennis Club, defeated P. L. Kynast, Commercial High School, 6-0, 6-3.

DOUBLES—First Round

M. E. Mackwood and James Ballish, Boys' High School, defeated Stanley Noble and L. Rouillien, Horace Mann, 6-4, 6-0.

Second Round

F. Pawley, Blair Academy, and M. Greff, Blair Academy, defeated M. E. Mackwood and James Ballish, Boys' High School, 8-6, 6-2.

C. Cowan and F. Winston, Horace Mann, defeated H. G. Snow and J. Gardner, Horace Mann, by default.

Third Round

H. L. Taylor, Brooklyn Preparatory School, and Vincent Richards, New York Tennis Club, defeated F. Pawley, Blair Academy, and H. Greff, Blair Academy, 6-0, 6-4.

H. B. Kaltenbach Jr., Princeton, and F. T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated C. F. Mathey and E. F. Belidram, Mercersburg Academy, 6-3, 6-3.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR

TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton High School, defeated Jerry Lang, Morris High School, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round

Leo Jandorf, Stuyvesant High School, defeated C. C. Vail, Brooklyn, 6-2, 6-3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important

rugby football match under amateur

rules was played on Nov. 30, on the

ground of the Leeds Club at Heading-

ley, between teams representing the

Northern Command and Yorkshire

County. Yorkshire won the game by

12 points to 8, after being two points

behind at the interval, the command

team playing a man short for the

greater part of the game. Such a con-

test as this has not been seen in the

north of England for a considerable

time, and it aroused great interest

among followers of the Rugby Union

code.

Captain Myers was the first to score

as a result of pretty passing by the

Yorkshire backs, concluding with a

ne

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LOW PRICES FOR
COPPER SHARES

Substantial Liquidation in These Securities Forces Quotations Downward—Lower Prices for the Metal Are Pending

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The liquidating movement in copper stocks which had its inception at the war ending, six weeks ago, has resulted in a general recession of eight points and has carried the copper-share average close to prices prevailing when the metal industry was in the prostrated condition of late 1914 and early months of the following year. In the last fortnight the reactionary trend has been interrupted only once, giving little or no indication that the movement had run its course.

Naturally the question arises as to how much longer the copper stocks will continue this process of adjusting quoted values to the inevitable drastic rearrangement in the industry that comes at the very outset of the new year.

A mere comparison of current copper share prices with those for the period when metal was last quoted at 20 cents a pound, or even for pre-war days when producers were content with a 15 to 17-cent metal market is most favorable to copper stocks of today and would indicate that the pending cut in metal prices has been discounted. However, many potent factors make conclusions drawn from such a study unsafe. Among those adverse considerations may be mentioned the almost unprecedented costs of producing copper today. Wages are high and the waste item accounts for 60 per cent of the per-pound cost. To prevent an "overplus" in copper supplies output must be curtailed with consequent reduction in earnings and dividends.

Below is presented a table of copper share prices as of Friday with the list for Dec. 21, 1917, when the metal was last quoted at 20 cents and also for the corresponding time six years ago when copper was selling at 17½ cents; the dividend rates for the respective periods are included. The comparison with quotations in 1912 is of interest since the latter period was "normal" in the copper industry—the metal price averaging 16½ cents for the 12 months. "Coppers," as measured by the average, are today 6½ points below the December, 1912, level. The table follows:

Quoted at—		Dividend—	
1918	1917	1912	1912
Anaconda	86 1/2	78	\$6 1/2
Cal & Ari.	68 1/2	70 1/2	4
Chino	52 1/2	54	4
Cop Range	42 1/2	50 1/2	3 1/2
Granby	80	67 1/2	10
Greene-Can	45 1/2	48 1/2	8
Nevada	17 1/2	18 1/2	2 1/2
Old Dominion	34	57 1/2	4 1/2
Oscoda	47 1/2	85	10 1/2
Quincy	61	85 1/2	7 1/2
Utah	72 1/2	78 1/2	10 1/2
20 copper	sh. aver. 58 1/2	54	4 1/2

*Allowing for the doubling of par to \$50.
†Also extras at rate of \$2 a year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK RAILWAYS	
October	1918 Increase
Gross operating revenue	\$394,683 \$168,931
Deficit after charges	120,815 173,838
Passengers carried	18,654,591 23,356,959
Four months ended Oct.	
Gross operating revenue	\$3,715,819 \$673,067
Deficit after charges	438,729 711,534
Passengers carried	74,350,174 113,332,927

*Decrease.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

November	
1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$748,352 \$677,839
Net revenue	204,488 254,297
Net after charges	22,662 89,785
From Jan. 1:	
Gross revenue	\$8,799,564 \$8,345,923
Net revenue	2,480,875 3,085,138
Net after charges	671,775 1,403,816

GRAND TRUNK

October	
1918	1917
Gross receipts	\$1,304,000 \$1,000,900
Net	242,100 177,000
Ten months:	
Gross receipts	\$10,423,000 \$8,722,250
Net	1,217,650 1,872,300

BANK CLEARINGS FOR WEEK

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate \$5,541,671,044, an increase of 23.9 per cent over last year. Outside of New York City it shows an increase of 23.7 per cent over a year ago.

BANK HEAD RESIGNS

LONDON, England—A dispatch from Copenhagen says that Dr. Rudolf Havenstein, president of the Imperial Bank of Germany, has resigned.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 6.50 to 6 cents a pound.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Friday's Market)

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Loco	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Smelters	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am T & T	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Anaconda	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Atchison	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Bald Loco	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
B & O	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Beth Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
B R T	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Can Pacific	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
C M & St P	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
C R I & Pac	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Corn Prods	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Deere	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motors	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Gl North	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Rep I & St L	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Inspration	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int M M pld	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Max Motor	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Midvale	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
N Y Central	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
N Y N H & H	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
No Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Pan Am Pet	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pier-Arrow	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Reading	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rockwell	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Soc Pacific	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
St Paul	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Union Pacific	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
U S Rubber	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
U S Steel	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
W B Corp	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Utah	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Western Union	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Wills-Over	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	99.20	99.50	99.02	99.30
Lib 1st 4s	96.62	96.62	96.60	96.60
Lib 2d 4s	92.80	93.00	92.50	92.98
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	96.60	96.60	96.30	96.30
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	94.40	94.50	93.90	93.96
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	95.30	95.48	95.16	95.40
Lib 4th 4 1/2s ..	94.36	94.48	94.20	94.46

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

A Tel	98		%
A A Chem com	99 1/2		%
Am Wool com	50		%
Am Zinc com	44		%
Am Zinc pfd	44		%
Arizona Com	12 1/2		%
Atl G & W I	110	1 1/2	%
Boston Fish	21 1/2		%
Boston Elev	68		1 %
Boston & Me	29		%
Butte & Sup	19 1/2		%
Cal & Arizona	62		%
Cal & Hecla	430		%
Copper Range	40 1/2		1/2 %
Davis Day	5 1/2		1/2 %
East Butte	9 1/2		%
Fairbanks	61 1/2		1/2 %
Granby	78 1/2		%
Greene-Can	44 1/2		%
Island Creek com	145 1/2		1/2 %
Isle Royale	24		%
Lake	4 1/2		1/2 %
Mass Elec pfd	12 1/2		%
Mass Gas	82		1 %
Maryland Colony	3 1/2		1/2 %
Miami	22 1/2		1 1/2 %
Mohawk	51 1/2		%
N Y N H & H	30 1/2		1 %
North Butte	11 1/2		%
Old Dominion	25	1	%
Oscoda	48		%
Pond Creek	113		1/2 %
Stewart	36		%
Swift & Co	12 1/2		1/2 %
United Fruit	160		4 1/2 %
United Shoe	44		1/2 %
U S Smelting	44		%
Utah Cons	7 1/2		%

*New York quotation. †Ex-dividend.

*New York quotation. †Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

an.	29.60	29.71	29.25	29.25
ar.	28.45	28.50	27.83	28.06
ay	27.70	27.70	27.13	27.18
uly	26.95	27.06	26.58	26.65
ug.	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60
ct.	24.70	24.85	24.20	24.30

Spots 32.30, down 40 points.

Spots 22.30, down 40 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

Prices here Friday ranged:				
	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Jan.	28.25	29.29	29.00	29.00
Mar.	28.20	28.20	27.76	27.76
May	27.40	27.49	27.02	27.05

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is unchanged at 5 per cent.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 78

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1918.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Merchants Enjoy Enormous Holiday Trade, and Are in Strong Financial Position—Liquidation of Securities Is Noted

Holiday buying throughout the United States is said to have been on an enormous scale. High wages that have been paid the last year or more have enabled all classes of workers to purchase things never before within their reach, and retailers are correspondingly prosperous. When it is considered that the main difficulty, in the last year particularly, has been to procure stocks of goods of almost all lines, it may be taken for granted that, with the recent heavy buying, stocks are now generally depleted everywhere. This places merchants in good position as buyers, and manufacturers may look forward to good business in the future. The main thing necessary to encourage business is a stabilization of prices. When prices of commodities have receded to what may be considered a somewhat near normal level, it is believed that business will bound forward with great impulse. For the time being it probably will be on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The securities markets very accurately reflect business conditions. There has been considerable liquidation on the assumption that part of the large inventories of manufacturers must be liquidated, and probably at a loss, but most concerns are in strong position financially, and have been preparing for such an eventual, if not a readjustment in the general situation. However, it is expected that the test will come after the holidays. Whether the customary "January rise" will occur is a question that no one can answer in the present circumstances. It may depend largely upon how much further the decline will go meanwhile.

In connection with the increase in Liberty bond borrowings with the banks throughout the United States it is interesting to note that of the \$130,000,000 discounts of the Boston Reserve Bank only \$10,000,000 are based on commercial paper. The "borrow to buy" slogan of the fourth Liberty Loan has made its influence felt with the banks everywhere.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, for the week ended Dec. 14, shows a decrease of 3,406,000 marks in gold and an increase of \$20,337,000 marks in circulating notes. This increase in outstanding notes shows an expansion in the German paper currency in American values, of \$630,000,000 in the month since the armistice was signed, of \$966,000,000 since the first German note on Oct. 6 and of \$1,780,000,000 since the Germans were turned back at the Marne in July. The total paper now affords amounts to \$4,916,000,000, as compared with \$2,670,000,000 a year ago. \$1,890,000,000 two years ago and \$475,000,000 when the war began. The bank's gold holdings are now \$145,000,000 larger than when the war began—a result of "commandeering" gold in the people's hands. But the bank has lost \$61,000,000 gold since the armistice, chiefly in paying back the Russian indemnity. Currency issued by the "Loan Bureau" during the war amounted at the end of October to \$3,150,000,000, having increased \$275,000,000 in the preceding month. Between June and November, the banks of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg and Baden had added \$11,000,000 to their own outstanding note currency.

Advices from Buenos Aires have it

that arrangements for the extension of a credit of 200,000,000 gold pesos or about \$195,000,000 by Argentina to England and France have been practically settled. The present loan duplicates the one made a year ago, and is for the same purpose of facilitating purchase and export of Argentine wheat, and also of corn, if Argentina can prevail upon England to acquiesce in the change. A year ago only purchase of wheat was stipulated, and as a consequence Argentina had on her hands a superabundance of corn, for which there was no outlet on account of the shipping situation. Rather than have it rot or sprout, farmers were using it for fuel. She is determined not to have a repetition. England, however, has appeared heretofore somewhat reluctant to accede to Argentina's request in this matter, and a hitch arose. This is now said to be on the fair road of being adjusted.

One of the significant changes brought about by the war has been in the attitude of the banks toward discounting and procurement of advances from federal reserve banks. At the outset of the establishment of the Federal Reserve system they showed a strong antipathy against making such applications, regarding them as a confession of weakness, and it required considerable education to overcome prejudice. But necessities springing from the war have so accustomed bankers to the practice, and they have had recourse to it to such extent that the Federal Reserve Board now feels called upon to warn against abuse of the privilege. It says certain member banks are obtaining loans discounts largely in excess of their natural needs or of requirements of the community they serve, using the proceeds in purchasing paper in the open market and in lending to non-member banks at a profit.

NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	44c	46c
Aetna Explos	5 1/2	6
Barnett O & G	5 1/2	6
Boston & Mont	5 1/2	6
Butte	2 1/2	3
Butte Detroit	2 1/2	3
Caledonia	27c	28c
Calumet & Jer	2 1/2	3
Canaan	2 1/2	3
Cash Boy	7	9
Chev Motors	145	155
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	6 1/2
Curtiss	11	13
Emerson	1 1/2	2
Federal Oil	1 1/2	2
Goldfield Cons	20	22
Green Monster	3 1/2	4
Hecla Mining	40	45
Howe Sound	3 1/2	4
Island Oil	5 1/2	6
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	2
Jumbo	12	14
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6
Keystone	45 1/2	46 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	1 1/2	2
Magma Cop	24	25
Marshall	4	5
McKin Dar	45c	46c
Merritt	22 1/2	23 1/2
Midwest Refining	12 1/2	13
Old P & H	9 1/2	10
Okmulgee	2 1/2	3
Pac-Tungsten	5 1/2	6
Seaboard	18	19
Saguna Ref	6 1/2	7
Seymour Oil	1 1/2	2
Sinclair Gulf	21	21 1/2
Standard Motor	8	9
Stearns	1 1/2	2
Submarine Boat	10 1/2	11
Union Motor	34	34 1/2
Un Verde Ext	34	36
U S Steam	5 1/2	6
Victoria	2 1/2	3
Wright Martin	4	4 1/2

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 80, Elec Stor Bat 52 1/2, General Asphalt com 37 1/2, Lehigh Nav 58 1/2, Lake Superior 17 1/2, Phila Co 31, Phila Co pld 32 1/2, Phila Elec 25 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 27, Phila Tract 71, Union Tract 38 1/2, United Gas Imp 73.

CANCELLATION OF WAR CONTRACTS

Business Interests of the United States Are Told of the Necessity of Studying the Legal Side of Their Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—The cancellation of government contracts and the consequent necessity for business men who have such contracts to study the legal side of their position, was discussed recently by Nathan B. Williams at an executive meeting of the advisory committee of the National Council for Industrial Defense. Declaring that the business interests of the United States faced a distressing situation regarding these cancellations, which would become more distressing if they did not awaken to it, Mr. Williams said:

"The Secretary of War announced to a congressional committee the other day, that the cancellations from his department had, at that time, exceeded \$7,000,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy has not announced any definite sum with respect to the cancellations that have been made by the Navy Department; neither has the Fleet Corporation, the third great purchasing organization of the government, announced the extent of their cancellations in dollars.

"In a decision rendered on Nov. 25, the Comptroller of the Treasury informed the Secretary of War that there was no legal claim against the government unless the contract had been reduced to writing with all the requisite formalities required in the law, which is that it must have been executed by both parties; that a copy of all the bids, offers, negotiations and other papers and specifications must be attached to it, and that the contract was filed with the Returns Office, where all contracts made by any of the departments go. There are literally thousands upon thousands of contracts involving millions upon millions of dollars that have no legal basis for a claim against the United States Government today. That situation is recognized as being so serious that the War Department has asked Congress to write a supplemental piece of legislation which will, in effect, give the department authority to carry out the plan which they proposed to the Comptroller of the Treasury and which he said that under existing laws the department had no authority to undertake. Not only that, but there are thousands and thousands of contracts or orders which have been made in the bottom processes of business men; that is, a contracting officer has found himself in need of certain supplies and he has ordered them and they have been shipped and they have been consumed by the army and by the military and civilian forces of this country, and nothing whatever except possibly a telephone conversation, unrecorded, a telegram, a letter or an invoice is all that at present exists showing this transaction.

"The government is liable for goods supplied upon quantum meruit basis; that is, on the basis of what those goods are worth and on parole contracts, but you are presented and the business men of this country are presented with this situation, that the personnel, the officers of the War Department particularly, are disgracing almost as rapidly as the military camps of this country, and there are any number of officers who have, in their zeal, possibly exceeded their authority, and a number of officers who have, in fact, bound the government as far as they could or as far as they believed they were able, for liabilities which were not completed by contracts and which will not be paid without supplemental legislation, and even with such supplemental legislation, you are back against the original proposition of the evidence of the transaction.

"Regardless of what authority may be granted by this supplemental legislation which is proposed, and is under consideration, it only proposes to create a board in the War Department, a board similar to the one that has had the review of contracts before they were finally executed, who shall pass upon and consider the evidence that is presented as to whether or not the government is legally, equitably or morally obligated to pay a given sum. The natural reaction of the business man is, the natural reaction of us all is, that surely the government of the United States will make prompt, honorable and just settlements of these bills. That is a very fine faith. The business man generally is inclined to the viewpoint, and expects his payment for government invoices to be a little slower than they would be in ordinary commercial transactions, and that very fact itself, that very faith, that very experience and expectation of some slowness with respect to this, will make the final settlement more troublesome than ever.

"There are doubtless in the care of this country and in transit, thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise that was shipped and ordered in many instances since the signing of the armistice, not represented by a formal written contract, for which goods the United States has not one single, solitary contract of use or need, or requirement, and the payment for which will be a long, long time coming.

"It is very true that if the business men of this country had not recognized that the departments must deal somewhat as commercial men generally deal, that we would probably not have had an army in France yet; but they should not, now that we have arrived at a state of armistice, permit any delay whatever in order to find out just exactly the correct legal situation with respect to their existing contracts or to their partially completed contracts, or with

MUSIC IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Some of the most excellent work which so far he has accomplished, Mr. DeLamarter set forth at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 20-21. The program did not contain any novelty, unless the overture to Borodin's "Prince Igor" could be so called, but Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony gave the conductor manifold opportunities to disclose his understanding of emotional expression and Mr. DeLamarter took every advantage of them. The overture by Borodin, which opened the program, is not one of those masterpieces of beauty that stagger the senses of the listener; it is not even one in which the racial qualities of its creator are most manifest. The orchestra played it with admirable spirit, but it is doubtful whether the composition often will leave its place on the shelves of the library of the Orchestral Association. The soloist of the occasion was Leon Sametini, who elected to be presented in the B minor concerto for violin by Saint-Saëns. This artist is one who should be heard often in the concert halls. There are few violinists living in America, or elsewhere for that matter, who possess the elegance and the refinement of style which characterize his art. It is precisely those attributes which are exacted by Saint-Saëns' composition and those which caused its interpreter's labors to be entrancing to the ear.

The week at the Opera began on Monday, Dec. 16, with "The Barber of Seville," sung with the cast which had interpreted it the previous week, with the exception of its Dr. Bartolo and the Count, on this occasion sung and played respectively by Trevisan and Ciccolini. "Samson and Delilah" was revived the following evening. Miss Carolina Lazari was the exponent of the Philistine heroine and John O'Sullivan was the Samson of the cast. The former made manifest a richly colored voice and an intelligent method of using it and while Miss Lazari did not indeed offer a beguiling presentation of the character, in his histrionic aspect, she gave an undoubted pleasure to those listeners who believe that in opera the singing is the thing. The chief attraction of the performance, however, was the ballet of the last act, in which Andreia Pavley and Serge Oukrainsky were the stars. Their dancing was beautiful and their music was so convincing a disclosure of the dancing art had not been seen at the Auditorium performances for many seasons.

The most remarkable presentation of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" that the company has made since Mr. Campanini's comparative retirement from the conductor's desk was made on Wednesday, Dec. 18. Miss Raisa as Santuzza and Alessandro Dolci as Turiddu offered a singularly vivid and moving interpretation of their parts and Mr. Polacco caused Mascagni's rather conventional score to sound like a little masterpiece. Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," which followed "Cavalleria Rusticana," as always it has done, was rather less exciting, although Miss Fittz made a pleasant impression as Nedda and Forrest Lamont was an attractive Canio. "Gloconda," which had been scheduled for Friday night, Dec. 20, was called off at the last moment, owing to the absence of Mr. Dolci, who had been cast for the principal tenor rôle. "Il Trovatore" was substituted. At the matinee on Saturday a repetition was made of "Linda di Chamounix," Mme. Galli-Curci and Mr. Stracclari again giving admirable work in it.

The Conservatoire Orchestra, directed by André Messager, made its first appearance here last Sunday at the Auditorium. Two concerts were given, their principal features being Franck's D minor symphony at the afternoon performance and the C minor symphony by Beethoven in the evening. Mr. Messager and his players set forth a charming and highly finished art, one that did honor to themselves and to France.

A program of some interest was interpreted at a piano recital, also given on Sunday, by Mme. Flora Guenzburg-Zygmant, a performer who disclosed an excellent technique and some musical intelligence in an étude by Karol Szymanowski and in a gavotte by Alexander Michalowski, both Polish composers living in Warsaw. She was not less effective in a mazurka by Pleyel and in the E flat minor prelude by Rachmaninoff.

Eddy Brown presented some graceful playing at a violin recital in Orchestra Hall. The principal constituent of his program was the A minor concerto by Vieuxtemps, a composition which he negotiated with brilliancy and, as far as it was possible, with poetic feeling. The suavity of tone which is one of the outstanding qualities of Mr. Brown's performance lent attractiveness to Tchaikovsky's rather sugary "Melodie." Other pieces were a Hebrew melody and dance by the concert-giver himself, the "Devil's Trill" by Tartini, Chaminade's "Sérénade Espagnole," the "Witches' Dance" by Paganini and the inevitable arrangements of works originally written for piano.

SOCIETIES HOLD MEETING
NEW YORK, New York.—The American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis held a series of meetings and conferences at Columbia University on Thursday. A joint session of the three societies was held Thursday night in Schermerhorn Hall, and an address of welcome was delivered by President Butler of Columbia.

LABOR PARTY ASKS SOCIALIST VOTES

Chicago Federation Leaders Plan City Campaign—Full Amnesty to All Political Prisoners to Be Supported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A convention of delegates from the Chicago Federation of Labor will be held here on Sunday to form an independent labor party for the city. A constitution and by-laws are to be adopted and temporary officers chosen. Provision for the publication of a weekly newspaper to present labor's views will then be made, and at federation headquarters a representative of this bureau was told that the periodical would be in circulation in a week. Arrangements will also be made on Sunday, it is expected, for the calling of a nominating convention about the middle of January, at which the Labor Party's nominations for Mayor and the rest of the city ticket will be made. The wards are to nominate candidates for aldermen. The municipal election comes in April.

The movement for the amnesty for political prisoners, the I. W. O. the Socialists, pacifists and others put in prison for violations of the Espionage Act—has support from Labor Party backers here, this bureau has learned. One of the planks in the platform adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor when it endorsed the plan for a political labor party, addresses itself to this issue. This is plank No. 11, of what the Labor Federation characterizes as "labor's 14 points" in its platform. This point, as set down in the Chicago declaration, reads as follows:

"Complete restoration, at the earliest possible moment, of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press, and free assembly; the removal of all war-time restraints upon the interchange of ideas and the movement of people among communities and nations; and the liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to their championship of the rights of labor, or their patriotic insistence upon the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution."

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is one of the prime movers in the Labor Party plan, and the spokesman for it. He was asked by this bureau whom this demand for release covered—whether it included the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialists and others.

"All who came under the Espionage Act," he replied. "We believe in free speech and a free press, and we haven't a free press now. It includes the men on trial here now."

Mr. Nockels referred here to the trial of Victor L. Berger, and other Socialist Party leaders. "It includes everybody who has done what they had a constitutional right to do, whether they were I. W. O. or anybody else."

"But," observed Mr. Nockels' visitor, "other things than free press and free speech entered into the I. W. O. trial." "They entered in," he replied, "but the issue was decided on freedom of speech and press. We were sorry they raised them, but that was the way it was."

Mr. Nockels said that about the only opposition to the Labor Party within the federation had come from the Socialists. "When we get our own ticket, I believe they will vote the Socialist ticket, but will vote ours," he said. "Many look on the Socialist vote, anyway, as a protest vote—given there because they had no place else to go. I believe they will come with us."

The proposed constitution provides for a dues-paying membership, 12 cents per year for union men and \$1 per quarter to outsiders who endorse the platform.

SHIPPING LINES RESUME TRAFFIC
Service Interrupted by the War Rapidly Being Renewed—Changes in Official Boards

NEW YORK, New York.—With the retirement on Dec. 31 of P. A. S. Franklin, H. H. Raymond and Sir Connop Guthrie, composing the Shipping Control Committee of the United States Shipping Board, it is learned here that A. E. Clegg, now connected with the committee as head of its division of transatlantic and trans-pacific trade, will be assigned to handle a considerable share of its duties under the title of assistant director of operations of the Shipping Board. Maj. Cletus Keating, shipping and executive officer of the committee, will also retire with the end of the year.

To handle the work of the army transport service which has been so small part of the Shipping Control Committee's duties, Maj. Harrison S. Kerckhoff will, it is believed, be assigned to New York. Mr. Clegg will also make his headquarters here. The end of the war and the restoration to trade routes of the United States and allied tonnage will gradually work a reduction and concentration of the vast organization which has been built up here. At present, however, it is said there will be no changes in the various departments.

The turning back of the 1,000,000 tons of requisitioned tonnage to commercial trade is reported to be progressing rapidly. Various lines are now announcing resumption of interrupted traffic, including passenger service to South America.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE

TO LET BANKING OFFICE
Second Floor
International Trust Building
W. H. BALLARD & CO., Inc.
45 MILK STREET, BOSTON

Property Owners

We have several clients at the present time looking for high class homes in Brookline, Fisher Hill, Longwood Section and Newton to purchase. If you are considering making a change please communicate with us. Information strictly confidential.

HENDERSON & ROSS
1320 BEACON STREET
Tel. Brookline 1081.

FOR SALE—Ranch in Fresno Co., approx. 1075 acres; situated 20 miles N. W. Fresno, Cal. Near R. R. station 9 miles; R. R. det.; good neighborhood; school facilities. Ranch now used for grain farming; most of tract well suited for figs, grapes or oranges. Good crosses south end, orchards or vineyards easily irrigated by existing pumping system. Price \$20 per acre. Terms \$20,000 cash; \$10,000 in 5 years, balance in 4 year payments; interest 6% per cent, payable semi-annually. Address N. A. Q. Monitor Office, 1100 Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

BROOKLINE
Personal interviews or correspondence invited regarding the sale, rental, or exchange of property, including houses, cottages, farms, estates, apartments, or investment properties.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Established 1840
1331 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

MY beautiful California country home, 9 miles from San Diego; modern bungalow; all city conveniences; around brook; private homes; 21 acres. Write for full particulars to Box 3, Lemon Grove, California.

LONG ISLAND—Artistic, comfortable home, furnished. Party wishes to retain portion. Convenient subway. York City, 910, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE
IN SALEM, MASS.—apartment house with all modern conveniences; fully rented; 2 minutes from center of city; good 10% investment; owner wishes to be free to travel. Address Q 80, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE—Butter and egg market. Established eight years; good paying business. 27 S. Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS
ST. STEPHEN ST., 100, Phone B. 3103 M. Furnished rooms day or week; near churches, Y. M. C. A., theatres, Symphony Hall, good restaurants; minute from cars.

FURNISHED APARTMENT
FURNISHED apartment, two rooms, kitchenette and bath, nicely furnished. Everything complete to occupy. \$40 mo. 35 Queensbury St., R. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, 10-45 a. m. and 7-30 p. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Christ's Sunday school in the Mother Church at 10-45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7-30."

MISCELLANEOUS
E. B. Badger & Sons Co.
63-75 Pitts Street
BOSTON, MASS.

REPAIRING and renewing of all kinds of leaky roofs our SPECIALTY. CONSULT us while weather is FAVORABLE. Prices given but NO CHARGE for examination.

For further information phone our ROOFING DEPARTMENT Hayket 3700.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Reach 182

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
Roofers and Metal Workers
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office, 20 East St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Well established grocery business in manufacturing part of South San Francisco. San Mateo Co. For particulars address J. J., 1100 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
FOUNDRY MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT
Have had a broad and varied experience in grey iron, malleable iron and steel and am qualified in every way to take over the management of a foundry. A 68, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

MINING ENGINEER of demonstrated ability, a thorough miner, for several years general manager of large and successful mining company, desires position. Address inquiries to P. O. Box 164, Santa Barbara, California.

EXECUTIVE POSITION sought by a young married man who has had 10 years' experience in traffic and transportation work. Address H. 1100 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

CHAUFFEUR—Married, experienced and careful driver desires position, 10 years priv. res. 57, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Position in sales organization, with education, selling ability, initiative, originality and willingness to shoulder responsibility will count. Have had experience in executive work and also training in details. J. 13, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Position as companion-secretary by young woman willing to locate anywhere or travel. Address W. 19, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXPERIENCED typist and filing clerk. Six months on government work. Will go anywhere. G. K., 920 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

POSITION as practical companion desired by one of refinement and activity. World travel. 112, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

PART time home work wanted by competent stenographer. Typist. Work in an office will be considered. Z 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Position as accountant, qualified to do cashier work. Address E. C. N., 1100 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

LADY desires position as attendant-companion; capable; city or country. H. 11, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

HELP WANTED

LAUNDRY HELP

WANTED

on Pacific Coast

Permanent positions in various departments for men and women, must be over draft age. Fine working conditions and good pay. Write or phone WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY, 50 Alki Ave., West Seattle. Phone West 258.

LARGE and successful tailoring house wants cutter and study foreman with experience and ambition to build big fast growing medium priced business. Applicant must be steady and willing to work. To such an opportunity may be given to become part owner. Initial salary \$200.00. Application will be treated confidential. Address Tailor Lee, St. Paul, Minn.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WE have some very desirable territory open for energetic salesmen on a commission basis. Our line is made up of dry goods and clothing stores and can be worked to advantage by salesmen calling on the class of trade. Kindly communicate with

SAMMY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SALESMAN, advertising and specialty experience preferred. Exceptional opportunity for man who can handle highest class trade. Give particulars first letter. Back Bay Station, Box 123, Desk C, Boston.

WANTED

ONE FIRST CLASS AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC

Address L 59, Monitor Office, Boston

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST

to take charge of correspondence and office work for a large firm. Must have had previous experience and salary wanted. P. O. Box 145, New York City.

WANTED BY JANUARY FIRST

Christian woman for housework who is fond of children, good wages, nice home. MRS. G. R. HAGENS, 846 S. Center St., Casper, Wyo.

WANTED

FOR an inn doing business in a college town, a woman who is energetic, alert, tactful with employees, careful buyer, caterer, good supervisor. Salary \$75 per month, room and board. Address J. 52, Monitor Office, Boston.

MOTHER'S helper or working housekeeper; Protestant; substantial wages; good wages offered woman willing to assist in household duties. Mrs. Shoup, Flushing, N. Y. Telephone 1281 M.

TWO Protestant women, white or colored; cook, 440, monthly; good wages, nice home. MRS. AUGUST KIMMERLE, Sea Cliff, L. I. Phone 879 W. Glen Cove.

WANTED—A lady whose husband travels would like a companion-helper. References exchanged. Addr. C 80, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Good Christian woman for housework in a family of six; children. Address A. J. H., 227 Park Ave., New York, O.

COMPETENT maid for general housework, no washing, \$10 per week, 157 N. Euclid Ave. Oak Park, Ill. Tel. O. 1357.

YOUNG woman to assist general housework; good home and wages. MRS. F. L. THIBETTS, 228 Morrison Ave., Tel. Somerville 1978-M.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOOKS, Old and New

Subscriptions Taken to All

Leading Foreign Periodicals

We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.

SMITH & McCANCE

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS

2 Park Street, Boston

Phone your orders. Haymarket 413

BIBLES

Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue S.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY

429 Broadway St., Boston; or write to Catalogue S.

Mail Address 12 Bowditch St.

BOOKBINDING

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

WM. S. LOCKE

28 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

DUDLEY & HODGE

BOOK BINDERS

299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Tel. Main 2907

DETROIT ELECTRICS

All makes Electric Automobiles and Storage batteries replaced by experts.

E. Y. STIMPSON

520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, B. B. 8823.

Coolidge Corner Garage

41 Marion Street, BROOKLINE

Tel. Brookline 1844 and 7282

HENRY C. BELL, proprietor, solicits the care of your cars, also your renting for touring or shopping. Best of cars and experienced drivers.

ALBERT R. DALOZ, INC.

CLEANING AND DYEING—FACTORY PRICES

70 Ceylon Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Tel. Rox. 980

CARPET CLEANING

Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO.

190 Kenble Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Tel. Rox. 1071

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDRESS

17 Temple Place

70 Summer St., opposite Old St.

248 Huntington Avenue Phone B. B. 3900

29 State St., near Devonshire St.

Designers, Retouchers, Photo, and Wood Engravers

11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.

Estab. 1890

Rubber Stamps and Stencils

DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS

175 Washington St., Boston Tel. Main 7128

Send for Catalog

WILD & STEVENS, INC.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

5 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.

Tileston & Hollingsworth Company

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

40 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Tel. Main 5170

FLOWERS for all occasions

MRS. MERRILL

1314 Beacon Street, BROOKLINE

FLORIST. Moderate Prices

COMLEY, 6 PARK STREET

Tel. Haymarket 84 and 86, Lexington 506-J.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Blum's
The Exclusive Specialty House
For Feminine Apparel

SAUL WOLFSON
DRY GOODS COMPANY
SAN ANTONIO
—Since 1868—

Pepton's
UPSTAIRS SHOP
WOMEN'S APPAREL
215 1/2 ALAMO PLAZA
THE VOGUE
WOMEN'S WEAR
225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

RIEGLER
ICE CREAM COMPANY
300 East Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
PURE ICE CREAM
Phones Cr. 178 or 179

THE FOUNTAIN
Supplies good things to eat and drink
110 SOLEDAD STREET Travis 202

Monroe Clothes Shop
AARON FRANK, Proprietor
112 West Houston Street
Clothing for clerks and army men.
Also army accessories.
Kindly mention the Monitor.

J. W. DONNELL
Clothing and Furnisher
447 E. Houston SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The Hemstitching Shop
240 College Street
MACHINE-WORKED RUTTON HOLES
Mission Wood & Coal Co.
S. N. BURDIN, MGR.
COAL—Ring 419—WOOD

Furnishings for the Home
KING FURNITURE CO.
205-207 WEST COMMERCIAL STREET
James Kapp, A. J. Walker, H. E. Lockhart
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.
114-116 South Flores St., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Old Phone Crockett 5772
Come and trade with us.

THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
207-209 AVENUE D Crockett 1033

MADAME D'ANTON
DANCING
STUDIO 2nd FLOOR CAMPUS CAPE
Travis 1507
Come and Visit Our New Home.
"Special Repair Department"
Reinold Plumbing and Heating Co.
719 River Ave. Phone Tr. 1748

HOUSTON, TEX.

Sakowitz Bros
Outfitters for Men and Boys
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Buy the Best of Everything
For Everybody at

W. C. Munn Co.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

EVERITT-BUELOW CO.
WOMAN'S CLOTHIERS

Specialized Service
SEE OUR
Exclusive Milliner
NELLIE KNOBLOCK
715 Main Street

Hammersmiths
HOUSTON

SHOES & HOSIERY

Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.
"EVERYTHING TO WEAR FOR MOTHER
AND THE GIRLS"
We especially appreciate the patronage of
The Christian Science Monitor readers.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

LEOPOLD & PRICE
Kuppenheimer Clothing
Opposite Rice Hotel
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Houston, Texas

SUGAR BOWL
Confectionery
"Jacob's" Candies, Soft Drinks,
Home Made Cakes, Pies and Candies.
907 MAIN

QUALITY SERVICE
The Q and S FLORISTS
Corner Travis and McKinney
Across street from Carnegie Library
Phone Preston 5194

J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.
Established 1875
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine China,
Watches, Novelties, Leather Goods.
419 Main St., Cor. Prairie Ave.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Binz, Settegast & Oliver
INSURANCE
BINZ BUILDING

Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.
Manufacturing Stationers
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS

HOLTAMP'S TIN & SHEET METAL WORKS
TANKS—All kinds of tin work
Furnaces installed and repaired, etc.
408 CAPITOL AVENUE
Phone Houston 1249

C. L. & THEO. BERING JR., INC.
600-611 Main Street
Carries all kinds of Hardware, Sporting Goods,
Glass, Ware, Crochery, etc.
R. A. BOND, Owner

Ed. C. Smith Furniture Co.
Cash or easy terms
RUG SPECIALISTS
1009 Texas Avenue

DALLAS, TEX.

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Commercial
Banking
since 1873
Dallas, Texas

TITCHE-GOETTINGER CO.
"THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DALLAS"
Quality Goods—Perfect Service
MAIL ORDERS

Our Mail Order Department will carefully
look after the wants of out-of-town people.
We prepay charges on all orders, except those
for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders
promptly filled.

A. Harris & Co.
INCORPORATED
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Everything for Women and Children
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods
Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery, Etc.
We appreciate your business
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

W. A. GREEN & CO.
MAIL ORDERS
carefully and promptly FILLED
We appreciate the patronage of The Christian
Science Monitor readers.

SANGER BROTHERS
Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South
Everything for personal wear of man, woman,
child. House furnishings, furniture, rug,
draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

GOLD SMITHS
Kim and Ervey
Smart Styles in Suits
Costs, Dresses and Blouses
Your patronage will be appreciated

Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of
Every Variety
PRICES MOST MODERATE

CLEANING AND DYEING
Quality Service, Responsibility
Out-of-town orders solicited
McGUIRE CLEANING CO.

Oriental Laundry Company
Try Our Finest Family Work
S. W. Main 327—Phone—Auto M-2301

SOL-FRE-CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Brass and Hardwood Signs. Phone M 5288

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks
Lunches and Pastries
1100 Elm St., 1605 Main St., 1508 Elm St.

"Walk-Ins-Stairs-and-Save \$5.00"
TICOTRY & WILSON
SECOND FLOOR CLOTHIERS
Over Thompson's Cafe—1029 Main Street

LANG FLORAL & NURSERY CO.
One of the South's Largest and Finest
Retail Floral Shops—Both Phones M-2468

OAK CLIFF PRINTING CO.
623 E. Jefferson Ave.
Phone C. 700 Quick Service

NEW FALL CLOTHES AND HATS
of the most up-to-date Quality
HURST BROS. CO.

KAHN'S—HOME OF GOOD SHOES AND HOSIERY
1204-08 ELM STREET
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHES FOR MEN
AND BOYS
DREYFUSS & SON

SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats.
Phone S. W. Main 398-397 and 4838. Auto
M 1248.

WACO, TEXAS

NAMAN'S, Inc.

JEWELERS
"THE HOUSE RELIABLE"

421 Austin St. Two Doors from Amicable Bldg.
WACO, TEXAS

THE DAVIS-SMITH
BOOTERIE

The Shoe Store of Personal Attention
709 AUSTIN STREET, WACO

LEOPOLD & HOOKS
THE STYLE SHOP
MEN'S CLOTHIERS
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

GRAHAM JARRELL CO.
The Woman's Department Store
Ready-to-Wear Garments, Millinery,
Piece Goods

Waco Trunk Factory
Makers of
"The Baggage That Travels"

711 AUSTIN STREET
WACO, TEXAS

BANK AND STORE
FURNITURE
The Mailander Company
WACO, TEXAS

EL PASO, TEX.

WATSON'S GROCERIES
Are "Famous for Quality"

JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

Sterchi Furniture Co., Inc.
NEW AND USED FURNITURE
Cor. N. Stanton and Myrtle Ave.,
EL PASO, TEXAS

WOMEN'S TOGETHERY
218 Mesa Avenue
The Shop of Individual Styles in Suits, Dresses,
Skirts, Blouses and Millinery.

AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
Deposits for All Classes of Business.
4% PAID ON SAVINGS
AND TIME DEPOSITS

GLENDAL, CAL.

Wait On Yourself and Get
Paid For It

The Help Yourself Plan is Dependable
Try the
GLENDAL GROCERERIA
388 SOUTH-BRAND BOULEVARD

CROFTON THE SHOE MAN
341 Brand Boulevard
KEWPIE TWIN SHOES for Children
GROVER SHOES for Women
CROSBET SHOES for Men

GLENDAL DYE WORKS
435 1/2 So. Brand Boulevard
Glendale 207 Blue 229
Dry Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

THE WILLIAMS STORE
DRY GOODS
245 So. Brand Boulevard Glendale 208
S. W. CHRISTY
GROCERY

415 Brand Boulevard Sunset 530 Blue 226

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Home of Nat'l Adv. Goods

—Perrin's gloves —"Kaiser" silk gloves —"Utopia" yarns
—Modart corsets —"Kaiser" underwear —"Worthmore" waists
—Nemo corset —"Pictorial" patterns —"Wellworth" waists
—Onyx hosiery —"Merode" underwear —"Bestol" dental cream

Holgerwasser Inc. —We give 25%
Broadway at South San Diego trading stamps
with each purchase

LA JOLLA, CAL.
Green Dragon Dining Room
Balcony overlooking the ocean; home
made cake and pie to order; service
8 to 7; closed Sunday.

SANTA ANA, CAL.
CARL G. STROCK
112 East Fourth Street
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
Edison Phonographs—Pianos

J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.
ONE PRICE JEWELERS
Engraved Cards and Wedding Stationery
106 EAST FOURTH STREET

HORTON-SPURGEON
FURNITURE COMPANY
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

First National Bank
OF
Santa Ana
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY
DRY GOODS AND
READY TO WEAR
115 EAST FOURTH ST.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
104 East Fourth Street
Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving—
Picture Framing
Telephone—Home 507, Sunset 97

Turner Shoe Company
SHOES FOR ALL
109 EAST FOURTH STREET

GEORGE A. EDGAR
GROCERIES—CROCKERY
114 East Fourth Street, Tel. 25.

W. A. HUFF COMPANY
The Home
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK CLOTHES

HILL & CARMEN
Men's and Boys' Furnishings
RUTHERFORD
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery
408 S. Main St. Phone 1224-W

LONG BEACH, CAL.

THE MERCANTILE CO.
Fine at Broadway, LONG BEACH, CAL.
The maximum of Quality; the utmost
in Service; and top Values—
always.

QUALITY BOOT SHOP
133 PINE AVENUE
Long Beach Agents for the
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.
E. J. UTT, Proprietor, 501 Pine Avenue
Best Merchandise at Lowest Prices
Your Trade Appreciated

COVER-OLMSTEAD SHOE CO.
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
210 Pine Avenue

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
Clothes of Quality
at Reasonable Prices
S.S. 'phone 1312 33 Pine Avenue

BENNETT HARDWARE CO.
Announces a Complete Line of
CHI-NAMEL VARNISH
Cedarware for hardwood floors and furniture
115-119 E. BROADWAY
Phone—S. S. 47-J-532

DOWN'S FURNITURE CO.
Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges.
We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Desks.

LONG BEACH FURNITURE CO.
333-341 Pine Avenue
Complete House Furnishings
New Process Gas Ranges S. S. 609

WALP, REYNOLDS & DODD
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Number 119 West Third Street

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
124 PINE AVENUE

MISS M. I. HUNTER
Woman's Hatter.
208 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

CUT RATE MILLINERY
437 Pine Avenue
ALBERT E. WALLACE
GIFTS, STOCKWELL CO.
The Big Store
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
424-28 Pine Ave., Long Beach

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies
111 PINE AVENUE

Diamond Squeezing Tires, Diamond Tubes, Oil,
Grease, Accessories—your patronage appreciated.
LONG BEACH RUBBER CO., 114 Locust Ave.

W. E. ALLEN
Designer and Builder
16 Locust Ave. H. 892 S. S. 305 W.

HERMAN C. THOMPSON
Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing
Home 1449 11 Pine Avenue

ONLY DYE WORKS, 808 Pine Ave.
Phone H 5623. S. S. 315. Auto Service

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO., Works:
Analheim and Delia Ave., Branch office, 37 Pine
Ave. Phone H-130. S. S. Main 472.

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE
Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.
GALLES, 546 Pacific Ave.

SANTA BARBARA

Jewelry's
DRY GOODS AND WOMEN'S APPAREL
THE COMMERCIAL TRUST &
SAVINGS BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments.
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

VENICE, CAL.

CARPENTER WORK
FIRST CLASS CARPENTER WORK
W. G. SELENSCHIDT, 33 Olive Avenue

PASADENA, CAL.

T. W. Mather Co.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS

Women's and Children's Apparel.
Featuring style and quality
combined with individual style.

Your ultimate shopping place
in Pasadena.

An accommodating store.

The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch
with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the

Union National
and the
Union Trust and Savings

DEPOSITS \$7,000,000
RESOURCES \$9,000,000

BRENNER & WOOD
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for

ALL BRENNWOODWEAR
FOR MEN

Howarter
292 East Colorado Street
Unusual Hats
for Women

He Hat Shoppe
MISS SCHERTZ
Telephone Fair Oaks 1510

198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

PICTURE FRAMING
STATIONERY
AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PASADENA STATIONERY
& PRINTING CO.
47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1086

Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Engraved or Printed
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Avenue
Phone F. 9. 757

PASADENA MUSIC HOUSE
87 East Colorado Street—Tel. Fair Oaks 209
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PIANOS—VICTROLAS—RECORDS
Expert tuning and repairing

WALK-OVER SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BASSETT'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
36 East Colorado Street

C. W. OWEN—Groceries
229 EAST COLORADO STREET
F. O. 757

PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY
66-76 West Colorado Street
One of the Finest Hardware Stores in the West

NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

DAVIS & SHELTON
Retraining and Repairing
154 West Colorado St. Phone Colo. 1057.

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

Baker-Hertzel Company
"Hollywood's only Department Store"
General Dry Goods—Clothes—Gowns—Skirts—
Waists—Shoes

MRS. FREEMAN'S MILLINERY SECTION IN
CONNECTION
6370 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 57396.

HEYWOOD'S
6410 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
Furnishings—Dry Goods—Holly 1083

OLINCY—WOMEN'S HATTER
One, Hollywood
6312 Hollywood Blvd—Holly 3357

The Central Grocery Co.
6700 Hollywood Boulevard
Home 57031 Sunset Holly 2320

We bake our own pastry and bread

FURNITURE
6413 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57198
Descriptive Booklet. "Hollywood the Beautiful."

THE HOLLYWOOD
NATIONAL BANK
Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK OF HOLLYWOOD
HOLLYWOOD
SAVINGS BANK
HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD AT HIGHLAND

Hollywood Boot Shop
6687 Hollywood Blvd. 57101
Fine Footwear—Hosiery
Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call.

Among the Best in the West
HOLLYWOOD
CITY DYE WORKS
6480 Hollywood Boulevard
Mail Orders Taken. M. R. AUSTIN, Owner.

Crown Laundry and Cleaning Co.
Fine Finish and Rough Dry Laundry
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Telephone: South 945—23068

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue
Telephone: Home 57936, Holly 2141.

COSMO CLEANING COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Home 57547

HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB
Perfect French Dry Cleaners
1508 Cahuenga St.—57434—Holly 2086

H. P. REHBEIN
Hollywood Boulevard at Sycamore
GASOLINE—OILS—ACCESSORIES

Hollywood Book Store
6179 Hollywood Blvd. 57420
Books—Commercial and Social Stationery

CHARLES A. BEST
Plumbing and Gas Fitting
6200 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 5260—52019

CHRISTY PETERSON
MILLINERY—GOWNS
6728 Hollywood Blvd. 570328

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MILWAUKEE
BUILDING COMPANY
Design Your House
Build Your House

OUR SINGLE CONTRACT
SYSTEM

Unites the work of Architect and Builder
in a logical manner.
Produces economic efficiency.
Harmonizes the interests that ordinarily
conflict.

TEN YEARS OLD

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE DAVIDSON
Construction Company
1445 East 16th Street
Phone 20477

REINFORCED CONCRETE
CHIMNEYS—GRAIN ELEVATORS
Tanks and silos constructed and designed.
Heavy mill and factory work.

Electrical Contractors
GANS BROS.
Retail Stores, 812 So. Spring St., 211 N.
Main St. A-3743, Main 1953.

EILET P. PARCHER
Designer and Builder
6728 Hollywood Blvd. 573547

Thomas Dye Works
DRY CLEANSERS
and DYERS
Expert Dye Work a Specialty
2207-9 Maple Ave. 702 W. 6th St.
Telephone South 470

Telephone us or write for information

O. W. THOMAS COMPANY
CROWN LAUNDRY AND
CLEANING COMPANY
Best in Quality and Service
Fine Finish and Rough Dry Laundry
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Telephone: South 945—23068

PEERLESS
LAUNDRY COMPANY
All that the name implies as to
FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE
Home 7260, South 6518
Main St. at Slauson Ave.

TABBERT DYE WORKS
Cleaners and Pressers
G. E. CHATFIELD, Prop.
West 536 1224-25 W. Washington St. Home 24075

Paris Dye Works
French Dry Cleaners
10673 South 6241

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue
Telephone: Home 57936, Holly 2141

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

HOPE-JONES IDEAS IN ORGAN BUILDING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH TONAWANDA, New York.—Before a conversation among organ builders has gone on for many minutes the name of Robert Hope-Jones is sure to be heard. Now Robert Hope-Jones was an Englishman, one of the first builders to take up the electric action and also probably the first to introduce the bass drum into the mechanism of the organ. Feeling that his progressive ideas were not getting sufficient chance to expand in England, he came to America and became in turn associated with many organ-building firms, remaining with each but a comparatively short time. This may be accounted for by the fact that Robert Hope-Jones was a genius. Geniuses often accomplish much in artistic but little in financial endeavor. However, after a time, some one generally comes along and takes the genius' wild ideas and makes them pay. Some of Mr. Hope-Jones' ideas, considered impractical by other organ builders, have been taken by the Wurritzer Company, embodied in an instrument like and yet unlike an organ, and made to pay.

This instrument made by the Wurritzer Company, although fundamentally an organ, is called a Unit Orchestra and its use is chiefly confined to motion-picture theaters. In order to learn something about the way the Hope-Jones ideas were working out when reduced to a basis of business and efficiency, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the factory of the Rudolph Wurritzer Manufacturing Company and was received by Mr. Farny R. Wurritzer, the manager of the factory, who introduced him presently to Mr. W. Meakin Jones, who had worked with Mr. Hope-Jones and was thoroughly conversant with his ideas and intentions.

Mr. Wurritzer was emphatic in his statements that not only were the once-flaunted ideas of Hope-Jones practical, but that they marked a step in advance of the rest of the organ-building world, and in fact that the organs of the future would owe a greater debt to Robert Hope-Jones than could easily be estimated now. "We acquired all the Hope-Jones patents," Mr. Wurritzer said, "and we have found none of his ideas impracticable or incapable of being worked out on an efficient business basis. It has taken us considerable time to prove this and we have spent something like \$200,000 in demonstrating our faith, but we are convinced that his ideas were sound. Our instruments are peculiarly adapted to theatrical work and to that more popular concert use of the organ which I am confident is to play an important part in the musical development of this country."

Mr. Jones, in conducting his visitor on a tour of the factory, took pleasure in pointing out the excellence of the materials used in constructing the company's instruments, the careful workmanship and the attention to detail, all of which, he explained, were necessary because of the extra hard usage the instruments received.

"We make primarily orchestral instruments," said Mr. Jones, "that is, our voices aim to produce as closely as possible the tones of an orchestra. This means that we must include in the resources at the organist's command such things as bass drums, snare drums, kettledrums, bells, triangles, cymbals, and all the devices which come in the percussion department of an orchestra. Then, too, our string stops must actually imitate the strings in an orchestra, and to do this we must voice them on an exceedingly slender scale. Our reed tones must be smooth and free from scratchiness. Our flutes and piccolos must imitate the orchestral instrument closely and our diapasons must be designed to give an unobtrusive but solid support. Naturally, considering our tonal ideals, we use comparatively few mutation stops and mixtures. The tone color of our instruments and the unifying of all stops more than compensates for these omissions."

All of these things, of course, any organ builder might do. The distinguishing marks of a Unit Orchestra are the Hope-Jones patents which other builders cannot employ. These are chiefly the double touch, the pizzicato touch, and the sforzando touch. The double touch, which is applied either to manuals or pedals, consists in an accession of volume by further depression of keys or pedals at the will of the organist. The pizzicato touch consists in an arrangement which causes the tone to be shut off immediately after sounding, no matter whether the keys are still depressed or not. Concerning the sforzando touch, when the stop key for this effect is put down, it immediately opens two or more swell shutters as arranged, and when a note or chord is struck on the keyboard, the swell shutters immediately close, thus accentuating the note or chord. Through the Hope-Jones treatment of swell shutters each shutter is operated by a separate motor, thus they open consecutively instead of simultaneously as in many organs. This arrangement conduces to speed and makes possible orchestral effects unknown in the ordinary instrument. The mechanism controlling this system of touches is so elastic that all may be employed at the same time with one hand on one manual.

Couplers are very rare in the Unit Orchestra, as every stop being unified and available at the different pitches, there is practically no necessity for them. A flute stop, for instance, may extend from the lowest note of a 16-foot rank to the highest note of a 2-

foot rank and the pipes may be utilized from any manual at either 16, 8, 4, or 2-foot lengths, or in any combination desired. The same is true with the reeds and the other families. Because of the Hope-Jones system of using a separate wind chest for each stop, varying pressures may be used and a greater elasticity of tone obtained.

Since the aim of this instrument is to imitate as closely as possible the sounds of an orchestra, the representation of orchestral tone which ordinarily satisfies organ builders does not suffice. The flute stops must sound like real flutes, and the oboe like real oboes, and the bassoon like real bassoons, and the strings, as already noted, like a body of stringed instruments. Besides this there must be introduced tones which do not appear at all in an ordinary organ. One of these is the kinnara, a reed stop with a very small resonator which emits a powerful, piquant, penetrating, walling tone, very much like that from a muted trumpet in an orchestra. It patterns some oriental instrument. Another tone peculiar to the Unit Orchestra is the kinnara, which has been called the kinnara and is especially imitative of a bassoon. In certain registers it is also very like a cello. Another tone, originated by Hope-Jones, is a powerful diapason called a diaphone. In the lowest two octaves the tone is produced by a vibrator placed beneath the resonator, which gives an effect of peculiar power and distinctness.

This instrument was primarily designed for theater use, for the Wurritzer Company was among the first to realize the vast field here available for the builder. A recent installation in the municipal auditorium of Denver, Colorado, however, is pointed to by the builders as evidence that the Unit Orchestra is more suitable for concert work than the ordinary organ, for the reason that it combines the tone color found in the organ with that of a symphony orchestra. By leaving out the percussion and trap instruments, they say, a fine church organ is produced, and they refer to installations in St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Buffalo; the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia; and the First Universalist church, Rochester, New York, in support of their contention.

Since it seems, as indicated by the present trend, that theater work is to be a large part of the organ's sphere of usefulness, it is only just to admit that this instrument, designed for a specific purpose, fulfills its mission uncommonly well. Any progressive organ builder welcomes the extension of his field in any direction, and in reaching out for theatrical business every builder has had to make concessions which, at first, may possibly have violated his sense of the fitness of things. The Wurritzer Company, realizing that concessions must be made, has simply gone forward in its development of a specialized instrument, farther than any other builder, even to that point where it may lay claim to leadership in its particular field.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the opening meeting of the forty-fifth session of the Musical Association, Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser gave an interesting paper, entitled "Songs of the Hebrides." She said that the Gaels were peculiarly idealistic and altruistic in their traditions. The value put upon this Celtic tradition was the belief that the emotion of the ideal was the most valuable human faculty in the furtherance of civilization, and that communal song, as found in the Hebrides, tended to create social ideals under the vivifying influence of collective emotion. As far back as 1895, the lecturer read that the Scots-Celtic racial music had not hitherto been fully exploited, and that there were probably types of melody which had not appealed to former collectors. But it was not until 1905 that she was able to carry out a long-cherished scheme of herself attempting to collect from the mouths of the Scots-Gaels the still unnoted survivals of the music of their race.

The musical matter discovered in the course of her work in the Isles was so strongly characteristic, particularly in its color and spirit, that she felt it could not but give new vitality and means of expression to the musical forms of the larger seagirt isle called Britain. Only those whose ears had been filled for days and weeks together with the moan of the sea and of the wind round one of those rocky isles, could realize how much of their haunting mystery was reflected in the music of the race. The Hebrides were early colonized by Scots-Gaels from Ireland, but later came under Norse influence for nearly four centuries. This period left an indelible mark on place-names, and possibly on certain types of tunes.

In speaking of scales the lecturer said that there were a few examples of tunes to be found in the major scale, but that it was not a favorite. The most favored heptatonic scale was from G to G on the white keys, the whole tone below the tonic being used with great feeling for its potentialities of expression. The pentatonic scales were freely used and M. Duhamel had ingeniously systematized the tonality of the Celts. He thus evolved various other scales, but difficulties arose when it was attempted to assign particular tunes to their proper scales. The illustrations were sung by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, Miss Patuffa Kennedy-Fraser, and Miss Margaret Kennedy.

It is understood that Mr. E. J. Dent, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is to take a weekly class of senior and junior students, at the International Conservatoire of Music, for the critical

and general discussion of musical subjects. Students may bring music to be explained or introduce subjects for discussion. Mr. Dent is the great authority on the Scarlatti and has written a truly admirable book on Mozart's operas. He is doing educational work of great value in England; the lecture-recitals offered by him and Miss Gladys Moger on "Musical Illustrations of History and Literature" have already been noticed in The Christian Science Monitor and are of special interest and importance.

Dr. Archibald Wayet Wilson, who has been organist at Ely Cathedral since 1901, has been appointed to succeed Mr. S. H. Nicholson at Manchester. Dr. Wilson studied at the Royal College of Music; graduated F. R. C. O. 1889, and took his Mus. Bac. (Oxon) and Mus. Doc. (Oxon) in 1891 and 1897 respectively. The organist and director of music at Marlborough College, Mr. Noel Edward Ponsonby, follows Dr. Wilson at Ely. Mr. Ponsonby was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B. Mus. in 1914 and M. A. in 1916. He was formerly organist and music master at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

The controlling director of the Royal Carl Rosa Company, Mr. Alfred van Noorden, intends to build an opera house in the West-End of London, to which will be attached a complete "nursery" and training school for composers, conductors, singers, instrumentalists, stage managers, scene painters, etc. Should Mr. van Noorden be successful in this undertaking, it will, in his own words, be the "crown" to his work of twenty years.

At her recent violinello concert in the Queen's Hall, Mme. Guilhermina Suggia played Dvořák's Concerto in B minor, op. 104, and Beethoven's "Variations Symphoniques." With such a consummate artist, and with Mr. Frank Bridge conducting the Queen's Hall orchestra, it is hardly necessary to say that an unusually fine performance of these works was obtained. Mme. Suggia's playing has exquisite finish and charm; her tone is consistently beautiful and there is a splendid vitality in the rhythm that makes effective all she does. The enjoyment of the concert was much increased by the singing of Mr. Gervase Elwes.

What a subject for rejoicing it is that the fine historic carillon of Bruges remains intact! The City Carillonier (M. A. Nauwaelsaerts), who is serving in the Belgian Army, found on visiting Bruges not only that the bells were unharmed but that his house had been cared for by friends. It is true that the Huns had stolen his music and cut all the connecting wires of the clavier, but the action-work was soon adjusted and the bells were pealing forth "La Brabançonne," "The Lion of Flanders," and "God Save the King," to the great delight of the people.

Miss Adela Verne's recital in the Central Hall was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, who showed great desire to hear even more than they had been promised. The program, which included the Chopin sonata in B flat minor, op. 35, the ballade in G minor, the berceuse, the barcarolle, and four of the famous studies, was rendered with her usual command of the subtleties of expression. Perhaps she gave the greatest proof of her powers in the ballade in G minor; this performance was remarkable for its poetic feeling and dramatic intensity. With Miss Verne the line of strength is also the line of beauty; she has an assured command of every technical resource, but her artistic instinct prevents her from putting mere display in front of interpretative feeling.

CINCINNATI MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The important offering of the fourth concert of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's season was the E flat concerto for piano and orchestra by Beethoven with Mr. Harold Bauer at the piano. The concerto, familiarly known as the "Emperor," took the place of the customary symphony on the program and was given a reading of broad and intellectual proportions by the soloist and orchestra under the direction of Mr. Ysaye.

Mr. Bauer was warmly greeted and enthusiastically applauded, and responded with several encores, among them the Scarlatti sonata, an étude of Chopin and an effective arrangement of "Danny Boy" by Weatherly. The rule, established some years ago, allowing soloists but one encore has evidently been revoked this season. Soloists now sing or play as many encores as the audience insist upon. It may be Mr. Ysaye's idea that pretty musical tidbits give added pleasure to the audience—and this is undoubtedly true—but it certainly destroys the standard and educational functions for which symphony orchestras are founded. The orchestral numbers were the overture to the "Magic Flute," not accomplished with such neatness and dispatch as heard before, the legend, "Zorahayda" of Svendén, a pleasing composition of secondary musical worth requiring no special orchestral virtuosity or demands; the overworked overture "1812" of Tschalkowsky, and a "Poem for Strings Without Basses" performed the first time at the last May festival by Mr. Ysaye. This latter work loses nothing on second hearing and is remarkable for the varied color it contains, considering the limited scope employed—violins and violas alone being used. Mr. Ysaye's poem should be an interesting addition to the repertoire of any orchestra.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra gave a Beethoven program and gave it in a Beethoven way. When the French orchestra lately played Beethoven's fifth symphony here, Mr. Stokowski watched, as if great things depended thereon, the reticent, continent manner of André Messager, and one fancied that our fiery young Polish leader's transports were somewhat tempered and chastened by that contemplation. Never is Mr. Stokowski the servile copyist, the "sedulous ape." But he displayed the insurgent romanticism of the "Egmont" overture and he set forth the pellucid and noble simplicities of the seventh symphony in the spirit of a worshiper who stands with his head bowed, and with a humble and a contrite heart before a shrine. Several years ago a clever critic, Gilbert Selles, wrote for the Boston Transcript an article in which he maintained very plausibly the thesis that Mr. Stokowski cannot read and lead Beethoven. Mr. Selles would at the present time probably discard that thesis. One felt in this interpretation a close approach to the mind of the master in a larger, deeper, truer, philosophy than that of the display of technical cleverness in bowing and blowing and directing.

The soloist was Alfred Cortot, the French pianist. He played the first piano concerto of Beethoven. His playing was like that of the instrumental entourage into which he fitted with no line of cleavage perceptible. He played with the music ever in the foreground and the ego submissive to the message but never subjugated or suppressed. One who loves himself better than Beethoven had better not play Beethoven. This man in his dealings with the score was interested in divining the intent and projecting the content of the work, not in advertising his left hand to his right or his pedal to his cerebration. Yet Cortot is a thinker and a seer, and he read the large like a poet with the scroll of Homer or a minnesinger well fed and warmed by a castle fireside. There was a most curious—and a most delightful—impression conveyed in the performance of this concerto—that we had here, as it were, a congenial society of members of one another, earnestly discussing something that all of them really cared about. It was not a perfunctory deliverance, but an immense pleasure to the music makers.

The three new Puccini operas which had their world première in New York were given three evenings later at our own Metropolitan Opera House, and of course it only concerns us here to record the impression made on our audience, since the musical and textual substance of "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi" has already been set forth in these columns and the work of the casts in New York has been duly characterized.

There was no question of the favorable reception in Philadelphia. The audience (which is very ready to praise with faint damns or to sit back with a listless frigidity) was distinctly enthusiastic toward all three of these operatic tabloids. Naturally it was most audibly pleased with "Gianni Schicchi," since the world in these peace-council days after war's horrors welcomes humor. "Gianni Schicchi," pure comedy, was performed with the most tremendous yerve and élan; it tingled like a jazz-band at a dance of sailors. Montezano, the orotund baritone, Giulio Crimi, the tawny resilient voice and Claudia Muzio brought the horrors alive in the first division of the tripartite offering. Geraldine Farrar, with effective poses and gestures derived from her experience in the movies, vitalized the name part of "Suor Angelica," with its sustained effects of ecclesiastical music; Giuseppe de Luca had the title part in "Gianni Schicchi," but the cast as a whole (by all means, including de Luca himself) had the heroic rôle. It was consummate teamwork, each singing actor assisting all the rest after the helpful fashion of Caruso, who always stimulates and encourages his associates, as they cheerfully admit.

The Pionazet Quartet played the Schubert quartet in D minor, the "Annie" and "Sérénade" from Alberic Magnard's E minor quartet, and two more, "The Lonely Shepherd" by Josef Spleight and the popular "Molly on the Shore" of Grainger. Their playing was a revelation of all that is refined and distinguished in the art of chamber music, a reminder of the finesse attainable by those who live consistently for an ideal. They started absolutely together; they waxed and waned in talking or leaving the melodies, with a most careful deference that came only by close acquaintance. The tunefulness of Spleight's piping shepherd made his contribution liked at once, but the appreciation for Magnard's work was for the ingenious of the players more than for the eccentric music. Magnard's music—he is of the modern French school—is a mosaic of unrelated fragments. They make in the aggregate an even and a fairly harmonious surface, but they are like many tiny tossing waves that for all their bounding, their coiling and receding, do not arrive, since their movement is vertical rather than lateral. If the Pionazet had not set forth the music with such epamored carelessness it would have seemed more restless and whimsical than it is.

N. Lindsay Norden's recital, with his excellent Second Presbyterian Church choir, was deserving of note for the large number of unaccompanied Russian anthems which it brought forward. A trend of the times in music is toward the investigation

of the possibilities of the Russian church music, even in churches of a conservative tradition which have been accustomed to the choral effects that are the accepted concomitants of English cathedral services.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Two symphony orchestras and an opera company filled Minneapolis brimful of music during the week of Dec. 16.

The anticipated visit of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris fell out most happily for the musical annals of the city. The Paris organization was prevented from filling its Wednesday night engagement in Des Moines, Iowa, owing to a ban against public gatherings, so its special train was routed directly into Minneapolis from Omaha, Nebraska, reaching here 24 hours ahead of scheduled time. This gave the French musicians an opportunity to attend the concert given Wednesday evening by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which they did in a unanimous body. Their presence made the concert a unique event, there being two symphony orchestras present, one on the stage and the other in the audience; the former being one of the youngest orchestras in the world and the latter the oldest in the world.

Thursday evening the Paris orchestra played here and the Minneapolis orchestra gave its regular fortnightly concert in St. Paul, Minnesota. Friday evening the visitors played in St. Paul and the Minneapolis orchestra gave its regular Friday evening concert here had been set forward to Wednesday for the purpose, were able to hear the visiting orchestra, thus reversing in St. Paul the positions occupied by the two orchestras at the Minneapolis concert.

The Paris orchestra was greeted by a large and cordially responsive house. While its routine tour program contained no works of profound significance, its vitality, clear-cut directness, blended pliancy of utterance and, above all, the marked individuality resulting from its accumulated heritage of tradition and association, made its playing in many respects a revelation. In and of itself it is sufficient to evoke charmed attention and admiration, and these feelings are enhanced by the background of racial history and standards which throw its playing into high and vivid relief.

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra presented the first Beethoven symphony to be heard this season—No. 7 in A major. Mr. Oberholfer's happy reading of this happiest of all the Beethoven symphonies was received with rapturous approval, not only by the orchestra's regular patrons, but by Mr. André Messager and his musicians of the Paris orchestra, many of whom, after the concert, expressed their surprise not only at finding so excellent an orchestra on the banks of the Mississippi, but at finding any orchestra at all along that remote frontier of civilization. Two French numbers had been fortunately chosen, for they served as a tribute to the distinguished, though unexpected, guests. These were César Franck's early symphonic poem, "Les Eolides," and Berlioz's "Carneval Romain" overture.

Just before the intermission Mr. Oberholfer lifted orchestra and audience to their feet and played "Le Marché de la Salette," everybody singing, whether he could or not; especially the members of the French orchestra, who remained standing, applauding and cheering until their hymn was repeated.

The assisting soloist was Eddy Brown, American violinist, who made a distinctly favorable impression. The concert, heard here for the first time, proved a rather characteristically Russian and contradictory combination of Bolshevik passages for full orchestra and over-sentimental pleadings for the solo violin. A rediscovered tarantelle by Handel, exquisitely played by Mr. Brown as an encore, uttered a similar message to that imparted by the Bach "Air for G String" and was a pure delight. Sunday afternoon's popular concert was chiefly notable in bringing forward as assisting soloist the new concertmaster of the orchestra, Guy H. Woodard, an American artist and a pupil of Emil Sauer and Henri Marteau. Mr. Woodard played very well an interesting and promising concerto by Cecil Burrell, the American composer, best known, thus far, by his songs.

The San Carlo Opera Company gave four well-balanced, artistic and well-patronized performances at the Metropolitan Opera House during the latter half of the week. This organization, which has shown steady improvement from year to year, seems to have solved the supposedly insoluble problem of giving acceptable opera at popular prices. The operas here were "Madame Butterfly," "The Secret of Suzanne" and "Pagliacci" as a double bill, "Romeo and Juliet" and "Il Trovatore."

MUSIC IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Henri Rabaud, conductor, eighth concert of thirty-sixth season, Symphony Hall, Boston, afternoon of Dec. 27, 1918: Mischa Levitzki, soloist. The program: Schumann, symphony No. 4 in D minor, op. 120; Rabaud, "La Procession Nocturne," symphonic poem, after Lenau (first time these concerts); Saint-Saëns, concerto for piano in G minor, No. 2, op. 22; Beethoven, overture to "Leonore," No. 3.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston has the opportunity during the incumbency of Mr. Rabaud to study the gentle art of program making under a master. Never too long to tire the

hearers, with contrast in plenty, with enough new things to keep interest eager, with a fresh viewpoint postulated on the old things, they offer musical entertainment ideally luxurious. Such a program was the eighth of the present season and in addition to its individual merit as a program it added interest both in that for the first time the conductor appeared as composer and the soloist stirred his hearers into gratified and noisy acknowledgment of his success. If ever an audience sat back and seemed to say: "All right. Now show us what you can do," when a soloist appeared before it, it was the one of Friday afternoon. If ever a soloist coolly accepted a challenge and thoroughly succeeded in "showing" his audience, it was Mr. Levitzki. Of course, he had the help first of a most gracious piece of writing in the Saint-Saëns second concerto, second of a facile and accommodating conductor, and third of an interested and wholly sympathetic band of players. Even so, the major part of the task was for Mr. Levitzki's fingers to accomplish. Nimble and obedient, they performed their task in satisfying fashion. True, the eagerness of the player caused their nimbleness at times to endanger the rhythm, and his intentness on the task in hand obscured the glance he should more often have lifted to the conductor. With experience, however, will come the poise, and meanwhile the beauty of tone is beyond cavil.

Mr. Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne" is probably as compact, unified, and scholarly a bit of writing in the modern idiom as has ever been heard at these concerts. It takes but a few bars to establish the mood and the desired atmosphere envelopes even the plodding little ecclesiastical procession, coloring the quasi-Gregorian chant musicians, and after this dies away lingering unobtrusively so that one involuntarily listens to catch an echo of the procession's measured tread.

The third "Leonore" overture, ordinarily crammed with snap and go, seemed listless and even ragged. It likewise illustrated Mr. Rabaud's overfondness for the blare of the brasses in his orchestral coloring.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 22, the annual performance of the "Messiah" was given by the Handel and Haydn Society. Symphony Hall was filled to every available place and hundreds were turned away. Miss Mabel Garrison and Arthur Milne were unable to appear, but their places were satisfactorily filled and the quartet of soloists consisted of Florence Hinkle, soprano, Merle Alcock, contralto, Arthur Hackett, tenor, and Henri Scott, bass. The chorus sang with its accustomed fervor and was notable for the preponderating body of tenor tone.

On the evening of the same day Joseph Bonnet gave an organ recital at Emmanuel Church, on which occasion also many were turned away. The art in Mr. Bonnet's technique distinguished all that he played, but there might be a disposition to criticize an apparent monotony of the program, and also some of the registration which the organist employed. He showed, for instance, a fondness for a peculiarly "hoity" Gross flute on the great manual of the chancel organ which tended to become unpleasant.

It is announced that the excellent company of singers which Mr. William Wade Hinchaw has gathered together, and which for the past four months has been established at the Park Theater, New York, will give a season of opera and opera comique at the Boston Opera House under the direction of S. Kronberg, beginning Feb. 3. The repertoire in English, French and Italian will include "Carmen," "Faust," "Lucia," "Butterfly," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Martha," "Bohème," "Tosca," "Mignon," "L'Amore del Tre Re," "Trovatore" and "Traviata," besides the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, "Mikado," "Pirates of Penzance," "Gondoliers," "Yeomen of the Guard."

On its next "southern trip," the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play:

In the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Jan. 6, Schumann's Fourth Symphony in D minor, Mr. Rabaud's own "Procession Nocturne," Berlioz's overture to "King Lear," and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor, with Mr. Fredric Fradkin, the new concertmaster, as soloist.

In the New National Theater, Washington, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7, Dvořák's Trilogy "Wallenstein," "Converse's" "Mystic Trumpeter," and Mendelssohn's Concerto with Mr. Fradkin. In the Lyric Theater, Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, Schumann's Fourth Symphony, Mendelssohn's Concerto with Mr. Fradkin, a suite of English Sixteenth Century music arranged by Mr. Rabaud, and Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole."

In Carnegie Hall, New York, on Thursday evening, Jan. 8, Dvořák's "Wallenstein," Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter," the old English suite, and Berlioz's "King Lear."

In the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 10, Rimsky-Korsakov's Symphony "Antar," Mendelssohn's Concerto with Mr. Fradkin, and Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole."

In Carnegie Hall, New York, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, Schumann's Fourth Symphony, Rabaud's "Procession Nocturne," Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," and Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3.

"ELIJAH" IN LONDON

LONDON, England.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" has lately been given by the Alexandra Palace Choral Society in the Northern Polytechnic Hall. Under the able direction of Mr. Allen Gill, the chorus acquitted itself admirably, the tone being full, round, and well-balanced, and the attack commendably crisp and alert. The soloists were Miss Madeline Collins, Miss Olga Haley, Mr. Albert Jordan, and Mr. Fraser Gange, the last named singing with conviction in the title rôle.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Sergei Rachmaninoff pleased a large gathering in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 21, presenting a program of piano pieces which he introduced in Boston a few days earlier. The applause for the distinguished musician's playing was hearty and it was sufficient to imply the welcome of the public to a man who has sought in the United States a refuge from disturbed Russia. In the upper corners of the hall, however, the hand-clapping was unseemly energetic, as though partisans were in attendance who wanted to make sure that the occasion was a success. It would be a pity if any of Mr. Rachmaninoff's fellow countrymen were trying to compel attention to him under methods used by certain of Mr. Caruso's fellow countrymen at the Metropolitan Opera House. It will assuredly be better all around, if the interest of Americans in the music of European countries, whether Russia, Italy or France, is won by sheer artistic persuasion, rather than by enthusiasm. This is a time when the nations are taking one another's measure, with the idea of ascertaining what they must do to become more neighborly. They can doubtless learn much through musical interchange, but they should conduct proceedings always with dignity and moderation, especially when a man is concerned like Mr. Rachmaninoff, who is first a composer and second a performer, and who, representing his people in their creative instead of in their merely interpretative thought, is poet before showman.

The visitor gave to Mozart's variations in A major a plente and at the same time a reserve of charm which only a person could give who is himself a master of the technique of writing for the piano. He surprised his listeners when he showed them how much Mozart could say with small melodic and harmonic means and with a slight structural frame; and still he left upon them the impression that he could show them still more, if he chose to set the full meaning of the old composer free. In like manner, he gave to two of his own preludes a reading that listeners would be inclined to take as his idea of the pieces for that day only.

The Sunday afternoon (Dec. 22) program of the Philharmonic Society, given under the direction of Josef Stransky, included Kalinnikoff's symphony in G minor and Rubenstein's piano concerto in D minor, with Mme. Ethel Leginska as soloist. On this occasion, the Kalinnikoff symphony, which won its original favor in the United States through performances of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, received its first Philharmonic presentation. Having a simple structural outline and a graceful melodic scheme, and abounding, besides, in vivacious rhythm and pleasing instrumental combinations, it proved a welcome number with the popular Sunday audience. It is especially remarkable for its slow movement, opening and closing passages in which a harp motive of two notes persistently sounds against an orchestral song, and for an exultant finale. Mme. Leginska took her part as soloist in the Rubinstein concerto brilliantly, without excessive attempt to be virile. She showed the composer in a more ingratiating light than in interpreting sometimes show him, emphasizing his sentimental traits and making rather reserved reference to his intellectual prowess.



Chikering
THE SMALL GRAND
After ninety-five years' experience in the building of pianofortes, Chikering & Sons have developed the Small Grand to the highest degree of perfection. Come in and hear the Small Grand. Its tone quality and perfect action will delight you.
A Supreme American Art Product
Priced at \$875 in Mahogany
Chikering
169 Tremont St., Boston

BATES There's a Reason for Our Low Price on New Phonographs and Records—large variety to select from. BATES PIANO CO., 88 Chauncy St., room 32, Boston, Mass.

STEINERT HALL
162 Boylston Street
Sunday, Dec. 29, 8:15 P. M.
CONCERT
MIKAS PETRAUSKAS
Lithuanian Tenor and Composer
Tickets 50c to \$1.50—Including War Tax
ELIZABETH FOURNIER
CONCERT SOLOIST
Hotel Commercial, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

THE HOME FORUM

Captain Sentry on Courage

Captain Sentry was last night at the club, and produced a letter from Ipswich, which his correspondent desired him to communicate to his friend the Spectator. It contained an account of an engagement.

When Mr. Sentry had read his letter, he fell into a sort of criticism upon magnanimity and courage, and argued that they were inseparable; and that courage, without regard to justice and humanity, was no other than the fierceness of a wild beast. "A good and truly bold spirit," continued he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honor and duty."

"Malice, rancor, hatred, vengeance, are what tear the breasts of mean men in fight; but fame, glory, conquests, desires of opportunity to pardon and oblige their opposers, are what glow in the minds of the gallant." The captain ended his discourse with a specimen of his book-learning; and gave us to understand that he had read a French author on the subject of justice in point of gallantry. "I love," said Mr. Sentry, "a critic who mixes the rules of life with annotations upon writers. My author [Bossu] added he, 'in his discourse upon epic poetry, takes occasion to speak of the same quality of courage drawn in the two different characters of Turnus and Aeneas. He makes courage the chief and greatest ornament of Turnus; but in Aeneas there are many others which outshine it; amongst the rest, that of piety. Turnus is, therefore, all along painted by the poet full of ostentation, his language haughty and vain-glorious, as placing his honor in the manifestation of his valor: Aeneas speaks little, is slow to action, and shows only a sort of defensive courage. If equipment and address make Turnus appear more courageous than Aeneas, conduct and success prove Aeneas more valiant than Turnus.'"—Steele.

Whittier to Webster

Where thy native mountains bare
Their forehead to the sky,
Fit emblem of enduring fame,
One lofty summit keeps the name.
For thee the cosmic forces did
The rearing of that pyramid.
The precipitous aces shaping with
Fire, flood, and frost, thy monolith.
Sunrise and sunset lay thereon
With hands of light their benison.
The stars of midnight pause to set
Their jewels as its coronet.
And evermore that mountain mass
Seems climbing from the shadowy pass
To light, as it to manifest
Thy nobler self, thy life at best.
—Whittier's "Lost Occasion."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25. One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAINING
In North America
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents 3 cents
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

NEWS BUREAUX
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East Wall Bank Bldg., New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, 1215 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1215 Peoples Gas Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg., Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Peace Conference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS interesting to note, in Matthew, that after Jesus had been followed by the multitude, whom he had healed of "divers diseases and torments," he went up into a mountain, and his disciples came to him, and there he held the most important conference in the history of the world. He taught them the metaphysics of the Scriptures, explaining the relation of Christ to law; the evils of divorce; the condemnation of externalism in religion; the revelation about prayer and the encouragement to pray; the forbidden judgment of others, etc. At the conclusion of the conference, he proved to the great multitudes which followed him the authority which he possessed by many signs and wonders: healing the leper, the centurion's servant, and Peter's wife's mother; stilling the tempest; casting out demons; healing the palsied man. Thus he laid the foundation which would demonstrate to his disciples the overcoming of every manner of sickness and disease.

A little later he held another conference with his disciples and unfolded the power to do the works which he had been doing. After minutely instructing them in the practice of the healing art, he stated plainly, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword." This he did, evidently, to show them that in the realm of material sense there was no permanent peace with the advent of the Christ. The assertion of Truth could not find an abiding place in matter or material sense, and therefore error would have its own conflict. "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit [Truth], and the Spirit [Truth] against the flesh."

Turning specifically to the belief which has, during the past four years, engaged the attention of the world, of every nation on the face of the earth,—if we recognize the claim of animal magnetism, which has engrossed the human mortal mind for centuries, a claim couched in egotistic utterances which utterly deny the supremacy of Deity, and if we perceive the uncovering of the foul aspirations of hypocrisy, deceit, and dishonesty, then the cause of Armageddon may be readily conjectured. The dragon was bursting of its own lusts and passions, and must necessarily destroy itself as it recoiled upon its own nothingness, for the prophecy of the revelation of the Christ began to assert itself to human consciousness. The sum total of evil could not possibly withstand the oncoming of the revelation of Truth as embodied in Christian Science. "The looms of crime, hidden in the dark recesses of mortal thought, are every hour weaving webs more complicated and subtle." "Mankind must learn that evil is not power." "Christian Science despoils the kingdom of evil, and preeminently promotes affection and virtue in families and therefore in the community." Thus, on pages 102 and 103 of Science and Health, has Mrs. Eddy written, for the warning and encouragement of mankind.

So the claims of anger and revenge burst forth to the spilling of their own false sense of substance. The human holocaust, of a magnitude inconceivable, evidenced its own destruction before the enlightenment which Christian Science brought to bear upon the vision of humanity. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them . . . and delivereth them"—delivered those who stood for true democracy and the liberty of the sons of men. The armistice was signed. The smoke of battle cleared away only to find a semblance of strength as an enemy, a camouflage power and munition, an abandon of ruthlessness urged to its utter destruction before the oncoming banners of liberty. The great dragon surrendered. The united legions of liberty had come to the rescue of starving, beggared nations, bringing help and succor in every form, healing and benevolence in the sublime grandeur of the recognition of principle. A great load had been lifted from human consciousness. A deep sigh of relief, a mighty shouting of joy, an overwhelming sense of gratitude is welling up from the victorious nations. The reconstruction period is at hand, and to the individual, on the one hand, and to the nations, on the other, "Spiritual wickedness in high places" would perform insidious activities in the attempt to bring about a reversal of the healing which has been manifested. The tares of the enemy are lurking in hidden byways of suggestion; hypnotism and mesmerism are at work through personal sense; the display of hypocrisy under the cloak of goodwill would lure the unsuspecting into the snare of the beast; worldly allurements would sap the strength, intelligence and good judgment of the representatives of the nations of the earth.

Quarrels are suggested through the convenient channels of communication; misunderstandings are forced into the consciousness of the convalescing patient; possible disagreements are being projected; fear is being inspired by the emissaries of his Satanic Majesty,—and it is of paramount necessity that the individual that has been healed, as well as the nations that have been redeemed from the atrocities of war, put on "the whole armor of God," and "having done all, to stand."

Christian Scientists know that the only peace conference there is or can be is the one which is in the presence of divine Love. It is attended by intelligence, presided over by wisdom, governed by divine Principle. Christian

Scientists know that neither animal magnetism nor mesmerism enters into the deliberations of the true peace conference. "Neither animal magnetism nor hypnotism," says Mrs. Eddy, "enters into the practice of Christian Science, in which truth cannot be reversed, but the reverse of error is true." (Science and Health, p. 442.)

"Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion!" "Rise in the strength of Spirit, to resist all that is unlike good" (Science and Health, p. 393), and remember that Mrs. Eddy has counseled, speaking of remarkable cures wrought by her: "Certain self-proposed propositions pour into my waiting thought in connection with these experiences; and here is one such conviction: that an acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can." (Unity of Good, p. 7.)

Let nothing hinder the alertness of every Christian Scientist and every true citizen of the world to the duty set before him. With calm poise and sublime confidence in the presence and power of the infinite, eternal Mind, let him see and understand the nothingness of every claim of error. Pour out the "seven vials" of wrath into the bottomless pit of oblivion. Know the truth and keep on knowing the truth to the destruction of every form of suppositional evil. Avoid the shoals of insidious suggestion; of personal sense; of dominating personal control; and let Principle govern and be the government.

King Alfred and Education

It may be said without exaggeration that he (King Alfred) revived learning in England when it was almost absolutely extinct. The generation of Alfred, when men of culture were still bred in the island, had long been dead when Alfred came to the throne. The picture which he himself gives, in his letter to the bishops . . . is most distressing. He says that in old days the English clergy had been as eager to teach as to learn, and men came from abroad to England for wisdom and instruction. "But so clean fallen always was learning now in the Angle race, that there were very few on this side Humber who would know how to render their service-book into English, or to read off an epistle out of Latin into English, and I ween there would not be many on the other side of Humber. So few of them were there that I cannot think of so much as a single one South of Thames when I took to the realm." Alfred then calls to mind his memory of the days of his youth, when Wessex had not yet felt the ravages of the heathen to any great extent—the churches had been well furnished with libraries and the clergy were numerous, but they profited little by the books, because they could not well understand the Latin in which all were written. "We have lost both the wealth and the wisdom, because we were not willing to bend our minds to the pursuit of learning."

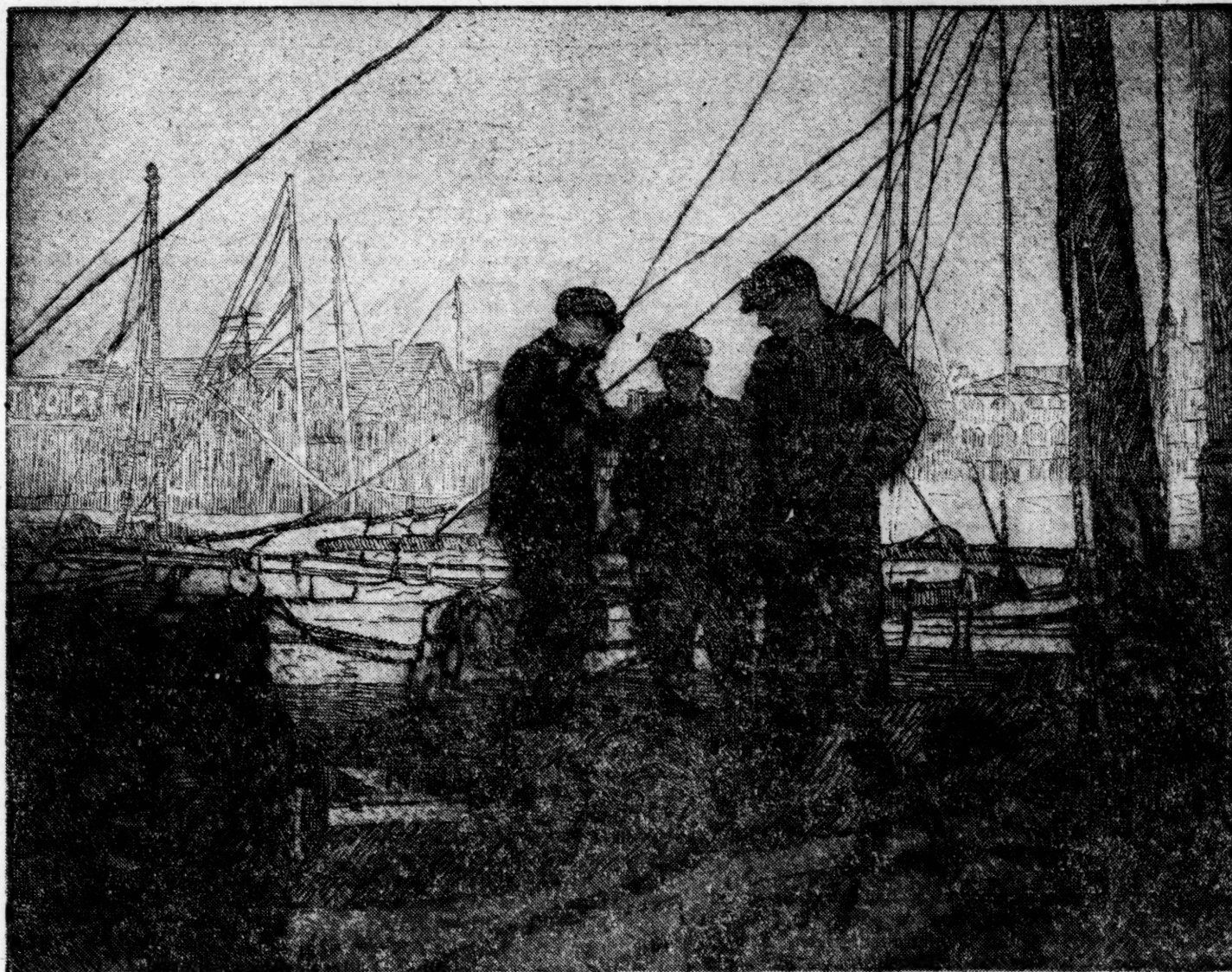
The moment that he had the power and the leisure, Alfred set to work to collect about him the few scholars who were yet to be found in England. All the four who are first mentioned were Mercians, a fact which bears out the King's just-quoted statement that Wessex had become absolutely illiterate. These four were Plegmund, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury (890-914); Werfrith, Bishop of Worcester (873-915); with Aethelstan and Werwulf, who both became the King's chaplains. While they were still the only men of learning that he could find, he kept them about his court, and would always contrive to have one of them at his side, for at every spare moment of night or day he wished to have books read to him, Latin or English, and it was not till 887 (as Asser tells us) that he was able to read freely for himself. To these four Mercian scholars were afterwards added several foreigners. . . . From this little band of men of letters Alfred gradually developed once more a body of learned clergy, though the task of reclaiming the English to letters proved no easy one. . . .

But, hard as the task was, Alfred succeeded in carrying it through. "God Almighty be thanked! We have now teachers in office," he could write. But he was not contented with having a learned clergy; it was his object to build up a learned laity also. We have already seen how his admonitions sent middle-aged and illiterate ealdormen and reeves to con over the alphabet. But the most promising method was to catch the young. Hence came the institution of his great school, to which he allured the children of almost the whole of his then-governed and many of less noble birth also. "In which schoolbooks of both tongues, Latin and English, were assiduously read, and they had time to learn writing also, and became studious and ingenious in the liberal arts. Aethelweard, Alfred's younger son, was brought up in this school, and became a good scholar. His elder brother Edward and Alfred's second daughter Aelfthryth were also great readers of books, as Asser informs us, and never fell into the idle and unprofitable ways that are a snare to princes.—From "England Before the Norman Conquest," by Prof. Charles Oman.

Nightfall

In red and brown the sun goes down,
In crimson cloud and somber rack;
A crescent moon, new-born since noon,
The smooth sea mirrors back.

—Ario Bates.



In the Harbor, Newport, Rhode Island

There Are Two Distinct Newports

"And so we swept on into Newport Harbor, a fairy scene if there ever was one."

"The Indians called Newport Aquidneck, which is to say, 'The Island of Peace.' This soft evening in the tranquil bay, with ships moored close on every side, each with its rising lights and many brilliant from stem to stern, the wharves more dusky, the mounting city behind, islands and points of land stretching into the harbor, lighted with chains of lamps, the name came to mind. Island of Peace it was," writes Hildegarde Hawthorne in "Old Seaport Towns."

"There are two distinct Newports, one of which is a splendid bore, and the other full of history, charm, and color. The Newport of Washington Square, of Tour and Clarke and Farwell and Pelham and Thames streets, the Newport of the wharves, the Newport of the Point, where the old trim, hip-roofed houses edge the water between strips of garden, where ancient men potter about mending lobster pots and painting boats a bright pea-green; . . . that is the Newport we lingered in and found good. There you really do find cottages, gray and vine-hung, sheltering under huge buttonwood trees, as they call the sycamores, and growing clumps of daffodils among the grass of their old lawns."

"We looked upon the old Market House, now turned into offices, but retaining its fine proportions, the design of Peter Harrison, one of Newport's first architects, and we lingered by the Channing Memorial Church, with the statue of William Ellery Channing, caught in a gesture of benediction, standing before it in the Square. Wherever we went, old Newport smiled upon us with a winsomness, a charm, that was like the old spirit of it."

"We never knew anything of this side of Newport," was the burden of our remarks. . . . The prim old house where Fenimore Cooper wrote "The Red Rover," the Nichols House on the corner of Farwell Street, once the famous White Horse Tavern—all of these belonged to pages of Newport we had never seen turned."

"We wanted to get a look at Whitehall, which has been kept in fair order by the owner. It is back from the Hanging Rocks, along a beckoning roadway. The long slope of the roof, the fine front, the charming greenness of its vale, make it a spot well suited to the memory of the benign and scholarly man who built it, back in 1729. There was something very modern about Bishop Berkeley, and his house, with its fruit trees and flowers, unchanged since he lived in it, did not have that aspect of desertion which sometimes hangs so desolately about old landmarks."

"We walked slowly back to the sea, and did not wonder that the Dean had chosen a seat in the rocks to write his 'Alciphron' in. Calm and solitary Sachuest Beach, or Second Beach, as it is also called, shone softly in the sun, with the blue outline of the point beyond. The rocks are separated by little valleys, ridge on ridge, and Paradise is the name of the whole section."

"A shore full of surprises," I exclaimed. Newport is the same—a place of surprises, of contrasts. The old and the new walk hand in hand, yet do not merge. And everywhere is beauty. It may be the Marble House built by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, it may be the gambler-roofed home where history was made a century or two ago; perhaps you stand spellbound before the artistic perfection of some

wonderful effect in landscape gardening, along Bellevue Avenue, or silent and content on the cliff with the seaward view, or deeply interested at the wharf-end where a man-of-war's launch is spilling out a load of jackies, or a bevy of fluffy girls is making ready to get into a yacht, or a few old men are swapping yarns over a pile of nets; it doesn't matter, for you are sure to decide that Newport is tremendously worth while."

Breezes

O ye keen breezes from the salt Atlantic,
Which to the beach, where memory loves to wander,
On your strong pinions wait reviving coolness,
Bend your course hither!

For, in the surf ye scattered to the sunshine,
Did we not sport together in my boyhood,
Screaming for joy amid the flashing breakers,
O rude companions?

Then to the meadows beautiful and fragrant,
Where the coy Spring beholds her earliest verdure
Brighten with smiles that rugged sea-side hamlet,
How would we hasten!

There under elm-trees affluent in foliage,
High o'er whose summit hovered the sea-eagle,
Through the hot glaring noontide have we rested
After our gambols.

Vainly the sailors called you from your slumber:
Like a glazed pavement shone the level ocean;
While, with the snow-white canvas idly drooping,
Stood the tall vessels.

And when at length, exulting ye awakened,
Rushed to the beach, and plowed the liquid acres,
How have I chased you through the shivered billows,
In my frail shallop!

—Epes Sargent.

The Prettiest Town in France

"Of the French town, properly so-called, in which the products of successive ages, not without lively touches of the present, are blended together harmoniously, with a beauty specific—a beauty cisalpine and northern, yet at the same time quite distinct from the massive German picturesque of Ulm, or Freiburg, or Augsburg, and of which Turner has found the ideal in certain of his studies of the rivers of France, a perfectly happy conjunction of river and town being the essence of its physiognomy—the town of Auxerre is perhaps the most complete realization to be found by the actual wanderer. Certainly, for picturesque expression it is the most memorable of a distinguished group of three in these parts—Auxerre, Sens, Troyes—each gathered, as if with deliberate aim at such effect, about the central mass of a huge gray cathedral." Walter Pater writes in "Imaginary Portraits."

"Around Troyes the natural picturesque is to be sought only in the rich, almost coarse, summer coloring of the Champagne country, of which the very tiles, the plaster and brickwork of its villages and great, straggling, village-like farms have caught the warmth. The cathedral, visible far and wide over the fields seemingly of

loose wild-flowers, itself a rich mixture of all the varieties of the Pointed style down to the latest Flamboyant, may be noticed among the greater French churches for breadth of proportions internally, and is famous for its almost unrivalled treasure of stained glass, chiefly of a florid, elaborate, later type, with much highly conscious artistic contrivance in design as well as in color. In one of the richest of its windows, for instance, certain lines of purely white run hither and thither, with delightful distant effect, upon ruby and dark blue. Approaching nearer, you find it to be a Traveler's window, and those odd lines of white the long walking-staves in the hands of Abraham, Raphael, the Magi, and the other saintly patrons of journeys. The appropriate provincial character of the bourgeoisie of Champagne is still to be seen, it would appear, among the citizens of Troyes. Its streets, for the most part in timber and parquetry, present more than one unaltered specimen of the ancient hotel or town-house, with forecourt and garden in the rear; and its more devout citizens would seem even in their church-building to have sought chiefly to please the eyes of those occupied with mundane affairs and out of doors, for they have finished, with abundant outlay, only the vast, useless portals of their parish churches, of surprising height and lightness, in a kind of wildly elegant Gothic-on-stilts, giving to the streets of Troyes a peculiar air of the grotesque, as if in some quaint nightmare of the Middle Ages.

"At Sens, thirty miles away to the west, a place of far graver aspect, the name of Jean Cousin denotes a more chastened temper, even in these sumptuous decorations. Here all is cool austerity. The first growth of the Pointed style in England—the hard 'early English' of Canterbury—is indeed the creation of William, a master reared in the architectural school of Sens; and the severity of his taste might seem to have acted as a restraining power on all the subsequent changes of manner in this place—changes in themselves for the most part toward luxuriance. In harmony with the atmosphere of its great church is the cleanly quiet of the town, kept fresh by little channels of clear water circulating through its streets, derivatives of the rapid Yonne, which falls just below into the Yonne. The Yonne, bending gracefully, link after link, through a never-ending rustle of poplar trees, beneath lowly vine-clad hills, with relics of delicate woodland here and there, sometimes close at hand, sometimes leaving an interval of broad meadow, has all the lightsome characteristics of French riverside scenery on a smaller scale than usual, and might pass for the child's fancy of a river, like the rivers of the old miniature-painters, blue, and full to a fair green margin. One notices along its course a greater proportion than elsewhere of still untouched old seigniorial residences, larger or smaller. The range of old glibious towns along its banks, expanding their gay quays upon the waterside, have a common character—Joligny, Villeneuve, Saint Julien-du-Sault—yet tempt us to tarry at each and examine its relics, old glass and the like, of the Renaissance or the Middle Ages, for the acquisition of real though minor lessons on the various arts which have left themselves a central monument at Auxerre—Auxerre! A slight ascent in the winding road! and you have before you the prettiest town in France—the broad framework of vineyard sloping

upward gently to the horizon, with distant white cottages inviting one to walk: the quiet curve of river below, with all the riverside details: the three great purple-tiled masses of Saint Germain, Saint Pierre, and the cathedral of Saint Etienne, rising out of the crowded houses with more than usual abruptness and irregularity of French building. Here, that rare artist, if he understood the value alike of line and mass of broad masses and delicate lines, has 'a subject made to his hand.'"

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Cover, sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1918

EDITORIALS

Commercialized Germanism

Long before the outbreak of the war, the British Foreign Office had information to prove that every Imperial German embassy and legation in the world, and every Imperial German consulate, was in cooperation with practically every German banking, manufacturing, and mercantile concern operating within its jurisdiction or district, and that the character of this cooperation was both commercial and political; that, in fact, substantially every German business institution established abroad was, under the German Imperial system, constituted an agency of the German Foreign Office and employed, not only for the advancement of German financial, industrial, and mercantile interests, but for the spread of German political propaganda, the carrying on of German espionage, and the promotion of pro-German sentiment.

With the outbreak of war, France, too, was brought to a speedy realization of the fact that this condition existed. France and Great Britain had scarcely time to defend themselves from the unexpected thrust before the fire in the rear, directed and financed by people to whom they had granted freedom of trade and of opportunity, had opened upon them. Among the German bankers, manufacturers, and merchants, as among the German harbers, waiters, clerks, mechanics, teachers, and musicians to whom they had extended hospitality, they found nothing but treachery and conspiracy.

The United States, with almost unbounded confidence in German integrity, having never had occasion to put it to the test, had also childlike confidence in German friendship for the republic and its institutions. It was hard for Americans to believe that many of the people with whom they had for years mingled in social intimacy, to whom, in many cases, they had granted asylum, upon whom they had bestowed equal privileges with themselves in a free land, were actually plotting the destruction of the nation's institutions and the liberty of its people.

Yet, it was shown that Germany had carried on, and was carrying on, in the United States, through precisely the same kind of agencies, the same sort of underhand work which it had been doing for years in Great Britain, France, and other European countries. It was quickly brought home to the American people and the United States Government, long before a hostile move against Berlin had been made, or was even contemplated at Washington, that German intrigue was ramifying the republic, and that it found its instruments and also substantial support among German business interests in all parts of the country. Recent testimony before congressional investigation committees, startling as it has been to the public, has simply confirmed facts already well known to the government and many of its officials. The United States, before August, 1914, was honeycombed with German conspiracy.

What German commercialism did toward fomenting disorder in Mexico is too familiar history to be dwelt upon. Von Eckhardt was, to the southern republic, what von Bernstorff was to the United States. German banks, concessionaires, and merchants in Mexico inspired and financed Mexican disorders in the hope that the United States might be embroiled in war with its neighbor, and thereby be prevented from interfering in the great struggle going on across the Atlantic. German financiers and commercial institutions undertook to turn Brazil over to Berlin, but were detected, none too soon, and defeated in their purpose. German banks and business interests undertook to corrupt Cuba, and failed. German banks and business interests promoted pro-German propaganda in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, and partially failed. German financial and business interests concentrated upon Argentina and succeeded in defeating the popular will of that republic. Throughout the entire South American continent a persistent German propaganda has been carried on, practically without intermission, from a period antedating the war, and the important point to be considered is that it is being carried on today.

The information which comes to this newspaper from Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, the United States base for obtaining information concerning German propaganda on the southern continent, is such as to arrest attention, partly because of the intrinsic value of the information itself, but principally because it serves to substantiate an impression which has been gaining strength throughout the world during the last few weeks, namely, that although German autocracy is apparently destroyed, although kaiserism seems to be no more, although imperial militarism is laid low, the essential qualities of Germanism remain. Germany is evidently not sorry for what she has done; she appears to be proud of her achievement in making so much trouble for the world; she does not believe herself defeated; her claims to consideration are as insolent as ever; she is still propagating *Deutschtum* in the United States; and in all parts of South America German banking, manufacturing, and mercantile interests are intrenching themselves anew, from the Rio Grande to Patagonia.

What has the American Committee on Public Information gathered through its agency at Cristobal? That the two big German banks of South America, the German Transatlantic and the German South American, have together, at the present time, resources of more than \$40,000,000; that "most of these resources are of a solid sort, consisting of securities of Central and South American governments, and even, it is said, some of the Liberty Loan issues," and that "there is reason to believe that members of the German royal family are personally heavily interested in these two big banking institutions." And there is this, in addition:

The tone of the German propagandist newspapers (throughout South America) since the signing of the armistice has changed only in one respect. They now endeavor to awaken the sympathy of Central and South

America for the German people as victims of an overwhelming world alliance against them. One of these newspapers, *La Nueva Union*, published in Lima, Peru, contains an elaborate and flattering eulogy of the deposed Kaiser, written so soon after his downfall as apparently to have been prepared in advance of the event. The tone of the eulogy is similar to that expressed toward Napoleon Bonaparte when in exile in Elba.

This is merely a straw showing the direction of the wind. Whatever may be said of Germany, Germanism is not beaten, in the sense that Germans acknowledge defeat or promise amendment. One need not go to Lima, Peru, or seek information by way of Cristobal, to learn this. What Germans are saying in South America they are probably thinking today and will be saying in the United States tomorrow unless they shall be silenced quickly. Manifestly, it is not enough to intern the German Navy and to scatter the German Army; the evil that must be eliminated before the world will have assurance of permanent peace is German propagandism, and this can be evidently be accomplished only by putting an end to commercial Germanism. There should be no freedom of the sea for it, no hospitality for it, no toleration of it henceforth by the United States, or by the Allies.

The State and the Liquor Traffic

THE emphatic pronouncement against state purchase of the liquor business in the United Kingdom, made recently by Mr. Asquith in reply to a joint deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance, the National Temperance Federation, and the National British Women's Temperance Association, was as welcome as it was timely. The former British Premier has, quite evidently, no doubts on the subject. As a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, he pronounced the whole scheme financially unsound in the first place, and then, having met objections on this lower plane, he hastened to pronounce against it with still greater emphasis on the only plane where objection is final. There were businesses, he said, some of which had been placed under government control during the war, which might rightly, and probably would be, acquired and carried on by the State. But this business was not one of that character; it was a business the owning and carrying on of which, as a business, the State should not touch with its finger tips. On every ground, social, economic, moral, and intellectual, he was opposed to state purchase, whether by the State as a whole or by smaller communities.

No one, of course, who understands what the liquor traffic means and involves could for an instant propose such a "solution" as state purchase. The liquor traffic is fundamentally an immoral traffic, in the same way, and for the same reason, that the opium traffic, or the traffic in any similar drug, is an immoral traffic. For the State not only to legalize, but to make itself solely responsible for carrying on an immoral traffic is unthinkable. No doubt, to those who do not see, or will not face, the tremendous simplicity of the issue, proposals for state purchase may have, as Mr. Asquith said in the course of his reply to the deputation, "many plausible attractions," but when the real issue is appreciated it is seen that, when the moral ax is laid to the root of the tree, further discussion of "plausible attractions" becomes an absurdity.

There is, of course, the threadbare plea of "justice to the trade." This plea has been advanced ad nauseam in the past, and will, no doubt, be advanced in the future, until an end is made of the whole sorry business. If, however, there are still any who have a lingering doubt as to the justice of putting a summary end to the liquor traffic, without compensation and with as little notice as possible, they need only to pass in review the history of the trade during the war. They need only to note how brewery shares have gone up in market value, by leaps and bounds, some of them increasing in price as much as 900 per cent; and they have only to note the drink bill of the country since the beginning of the war, according to the latest figures £1,500,000,000, to see that the indebtedness, as between the State and the liquor dealers, is, to put the matter on the crudest commercial basis, all on the side of the liquor dealer.

The matter, as has been said, however, cannot for a moment be seriously considered from this point of view. The trade is an immoral one. It cannot, for that reason, as Mr. Asquith puts it, be touched by the State "with its finger tips," and it must be abolished altogether as speedily as possible.

The Direct Primary in New York

THE direct primary, which provides a method of nominating candidates for public offices without interference from political managers or organized groups of politicians, has never been in favor with the reactionaries of either of the principal parties in the United States; it has been adopted without their aid and, in most instances, despite their bitter opposition.

Many years of "machine" or "boss" dictation and domination in their political affairs had finally brought voters to the conviction that as large a measure of freedom as possible from such control had become not only necessary but vital to the integrity of the franchise. The direct primary simply represents the resumption by the electorate of privileges and duties which it had, by degrees, and for some time unconsciously, allowed political organizations to monopolize. Never intentionally, or, at least, never with a clear apprehension of the act or of its consequences, did the voters delegate to political parties what grew to be almost absolute power over the nomination of candidates for public office.

As always, in the initial stages of an attempt to give the widest latitude to democracy, there have been, here and there, defects in the operation of the direct primary system. It is admissible that, in some instances, the direct primary has defeated the purpose for which it was instituted; but, if the severest criticism to which it has been subjected can be justified in special cases, it is nevertheless true that, on the whole, the system is generally recognized as a great improvement over the machine-made and boss-ridden convention method.

There have, however, been mutterings against it, in many parts of the country, practically ever since its intro-

duction. The old-line politicians have not learned to like it. The resumption of direct power over their political affairs by the people has left professional politicians largely without their favorite occupation. In some of the states, where the results of direct primaries have been disappointing to the "leaders," the claim has been made that the system is not so well protected against corruption and fraud as the old. No sweeping charge of this character can be maintained. In the great majority of cases the direct primary has registered the popular intent: whether the popular intent has always been rightly directed is not the question. Through the direct primary the voters get at least what they think they want; through the direct primary they have ample opportunities of correcting their mistakes. They have, that is to say, matters in their own hands. If their ability to deal with affairs eventually better than they can be dealt with by professional politicians is denied, then a fundamental of democracy is questioned.

Among the states in which a continuous campaign against the direct primary has been carried on since the time of its adoption is New York. An anti-direct primary propaganda has there been promoted and supported by both of the leading political organizations. No opportunity for attacking the law has been missed; no flaws, no matter how trivial, in the operation of the law have been overlooked. Some recent results of direct primary voting have been unpleasant to many of the "leaders" on both sides. With the induction of a new administration at Albany and the sitting of a new Legislature, it is assumed that the long-expected campaign against the law will begin.

That the Direct Primary Law will be rendered innocuous in the State of New York by amendment during the coming session of the Legislature is openly predicted by its enemies. Those who interpret the expressions of these enemies declare that they will not dare to undertake repeal of the law, but that they will go about their work with friendly professions for its purposes, while so changing it as to make the accomplishment of its aims practically impossible. What they will undoubtedly strive for is to bring back the convention, offering the people, instead of an opportunity to name candidates at the polls, an opportunity to name convention delegates. This will, of course, in essence, mean simply a return to the old primary system which, in so far as it claimed to give to voters an opportunity of naming candidates for office, was a mere pretense and sham.

Behind the movement to destroy the direct primary in New York there is manifestly a strong influence. It has the indorsement of some leading newspapers. It is supported by some prominent men. But if the progressive people of the Empire State, in all parties, are determined that reaction shall not triumph at Albany, they have but to give vigorous expression to their opinions in order to upset the reactionary program.

Letters and Letter Carriers

WITH the advent of the aeroplane into the field of commercial transportation, one of the first thoughts of the community was the uses to which it might be put in the matter of letter-carrying. Several years before the war, indeed as far back as 1911, experiments were being made, and those who were in England at the time will remember the enthusiasm with which the first air post was dispatched from London to Windsor. Those were the days of wonderful flying meetings, when the aerodrome was fast becoming one of the great rendezvous in many large cities; when developments were, according to the reckonings of those times, extraordinarily rapid; and the impossible of one day became the achievement of the next. So it went on until the outbreak of war in 1914.

Then came the long silence of four and a half years, out of which, however, every now and again would come some word of tremendous progress in the art of flying; immense long-distance flights; aeroplanes of vast proportions carrying freight and passengers; and every now and again speculation would leap out for a moment as to the uses to which these machines would be put after the war. So now that the war is over, and the aeroplanes "coming home," the speculation as to the future in store for them is free as the air, and in this speculation letters, and again letters, find a prominent place. Most people feel that a new chapter is going to begin in the long history of letter-carrying.

It is, of course, a long history, one of the longest of any human activity, for, the moment men began to be able to record their thoughts in any fashion, a method would have to be devised of transporting messages from one person to another over varying distances. Amongst the most ancient peoples, amongst the Persians, the Aztecs, the Greeks and the Romans, and, of course, amongst the Chinese, antiquarians have discovered and historians have recorded wonderful systems of organized letter-carrying. Herodotus, for instance, tells of the famous *aggreia*, or messengers of the Persian kings; the Romans had their *dispositi equites*; and the ubiquitous Marco Polo describes the elaborate system of the Great Khan on the roads of China. Indeed, the system was much the same wherever it grew up, for the relaying of men and horses along some great highway was an almost obvious way of solving the problem of letter-carrying. Such a system gradually emerged in various countries of Europe out of the darkness of the Middle Ages. First of all it would be a purely state affair; then, after a time, the state couriers would be allowed to carry private messages; then rates would be fixed and there would be agreements and disagreements; demands for better service meeting with no response, followed by further demands resulting sometimes in grudging improvements, sometimes in revolutionary changes. Thus when James I of England and VI of Scotland had firmly established himself in London, fully determined never to take the road to the north again if he could help it, he compromised on the matter of keeping in touch with his native land and caused the postal service with Scotland to be reorganized. Every postmaster was ordered to keep two horses for the express conveyance of government letters, and to forward such letters within a

quarter of an hour of receipt, whilst the posts were to travel at a rate not less than seven miles an hour in summer and five in winter.

So the system was tightened up, but, as a matter of practice, the theoretical rate of transit was never maintained, and, until John Palmer prevailed upon Pitt, in 1783, to put his mail coaches on the roads, the average rate of letter-carrying was the easy walking pace of three miles an hour. The mail coach accelerated the service to something like ten miles an hour, and then, some forty years later, came the invention of the steam engine, with the introduction of railways, and letters at once began to be carried across country, first at the "terrible pace" of fifteen miles an hour, then twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty. There or thereabouts they have marked time for the last fifty years or so, and now there looms up this other change, with a promise at once to double the speed of letter-carrying, and no limit as to what more may be achieved, or how soon.

Notes and Comments

IT SHOULD be said for New York, in all fairness, and as a slight token of national approval, that its people have never, from the entrance of the United States into the war to the present time, failed to give expression to the best in American popular appreciation of every prominent person, movement, and agency devoted to the nation's interests. New York has encouraged, heartened, and inspired Americanism in a big way during the last twenty months, and it is not to be forgotten, also in an unselfish way. Time and again it has given over some of its most important streets, and all of its valuable time, to holidays and celebrations that, directly and incidentally, have been immensely costly. And it has never complained of the sacrifices it has made for patriotism, or even mentioned them.

WHEN Pantagruel took leave of the good Gargantua, his royal father, and took shipping at the port of Thalassa for Catay, in Upper India, he completed in four months the voyage which it took the Portuguese three years to complete. Many leagues then lay between father and son, but they communicated. That is the point in turning over the leaves of the *Curé's* book at this hour, when the dream of the dominion of the air, which has haunted the imaginations of men for centuries, has come true. Pantagruel, busily making purchases at the fair somewhere in Asia, hears a joyful cheer and sees that one of his father's advice-boats has arrived—"that Ship was light as a Lark, so that it seem'd rather to fly on the Sea than to sail."

PANTAGRUEL asked Malicorne, the bearer of dispatches, whether he had Gozal, the heavenly messenger. "Yes, Sir, here it is swaddled up in this Basket. It was a grey Pigeon which Pantagruel caus'd to be undressed and a white Ribbon ty'd to its Feet. The Pigeon presently flew away and in two hours it compass'd the air, and Gargantua, hearing it had a white ribbon on, was joyful and secure in his son's welfare." That is Rabelais's little story, a tale for the nursery, but with all the potentialities which, in the fullness of time, have been realized.

THE New England coal administrator, who six months ago was crying "Wolf!" and saying that a fuel famine was threatening, has apparently overcome his fears, and also solved the New England problem through a clear understanding of the requirements of the district and the methods of transportation from the mines to the consumer. If the Washington government had notified the Allies that it feared it would not be able to send troops to France for some time, and that it was afraid the navy would not be in shape to fight, where would the United States have been in the world war? The achievement of the Republic in placing its fleet and its men at the battle front should make other problems confronting the nation look almost infinitesimal.

BEFORE the war the cocone, which grows freely in the Southern Americas, on large trees of the palm family, was literally such a hard nut to crack that its vegetable oil had no place in commerce, and the tree was known chiefly as a botheration to banana planters when they wished to enlarge their plantations. Eighteen hundred pounds' pressure is required to crack the cocone nut, and there was no machinery for doing it. Then government experts said that nothing else in the world would provide such good carbon for gas masks as the cocone nut, and the United States financed the creation of machinery for cracking it, thus starting a new and important industry. Hereafter it will be well worth while breaking the shells for the vegetable oil inside them, valuable for cooking, lighting, and the making of nut butter; and the shells, happily no longer needed for masks, can be used as fuel or in the manufacture of gas. And so, out of an effort to prevent the expansion of autocracy by conquest, the Southern Americas find opportunity to expand by commerce.

NOBODY, farmer or back-lot gardener, in the United States, need hesitate to plan for a record planting in the coming spring because of a possible shortage of nitrates. One thing which the war did well was to destroy both the fiction and the fear that the United States was dependent upon Germany for fertilizing material. The United States is no longer dependent upon Germany for anything, except as a possible destination for the population of its internment camps.

WHEN they hear the current report that a member of the Connecticut State Game Commission has seen several passenger pigeons, persons who know the story of bird life in North America are almost as surprised as if he had said he had seen specimens of the great auk. The passenger pigeon has been considered equally extinct. Less than a century ago it was the most plentiful game bird on the continent, and flocks of passenger pigeons are said to have darkened the landscape like a cloud passing beneath the sun. This seems likely enough, when one recalls Audubon's estimate of well over a billion pigeons in a migrating flock. Their reappearance would be a true return of the native, and would be widely welcomed.